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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909. | | | | |
| 30th Jan | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA ... | 6522 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6803 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA ... | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA ... | 7912 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7908 | ..... | ... |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6526 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10612 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA ... | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 9508 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ... |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 440 | 704 | 308 | 528 | 330 | 495 |
| Marseilles Genoa or Naples | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 352 | 530 |
| Liverpool | 578 | 925 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples | 653 | 91285 | 570 | 9290 | 489 | 809 |
| Karachi | 64 | ** | 40 | ... | 33 | — |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, or Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 848 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1909 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Jan. 16 | Feb. 16 | .... |
| C. City of Calcutta | ... | Feb. 12 | Mch. 23 | .... |
| C. City of London | ... | Feb. 15 | Apr. 6 | .... |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | Mch. 9 | .... | Apl. 19 |
| C. City of Karachi | ... | Mch. 25 | .... | Apl. 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Apl. 23 | May 12 | .... |
| C. City of Glasgow | ... | May 30 | .... | June 9 |

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, about | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2,171 | Mon 1st Feb. | 11 a.m. | P D & Co* |
| KASARA | 1,195 | Thur 28th Jan. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. 29th Jan. | 6 a.m. | † (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

26th January, 1909.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels; | Tons; | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. 1909 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Bastion | 25th Mar. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guiconnet | 29th Apr. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 13th May " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Robufat | 10th June, " |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 8th July " |

THROUGH BOOKINGS AND INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guiconnet | 29th Jan, 1909. |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 26th Feb, 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Feb, 1909 |
| FRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilibiber | 16th Feb, 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar, 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Daboevich | 16th Mar, 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilibiber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Daboevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 27th Jan. 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 4,596 | G. Bartele | 28th Feb. 1909 |
| * SILESIA | 6,139 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednarz | 27th Apr, 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,388 | G. Raicich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste and St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, *or* by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednarz | 27th Jan, 1909 |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Samson House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 27th Jan 1909 |
| BRITANNIA | 8069 | Errington | 8th Feb 1909 |
| HYSPIA | 6500 | A. Hale | 27th Feb, 1909 |
| MASSILIA | 8091 | J. Thomson | 16th March, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 8194 | A. Talt | 27th March, 1909. |
| CILICASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 18th April, 1909 |
| SCINDIA | 8106 | Wm. Kelso | 28th April, 1909, |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 18th May, 1909, |
| HYSPIA | 6500 | A. Hale | 25th May, 1909. |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ... ... ... ... | 385 |
| Bombay to Portsaid ... ... ... ... | 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles ... ... ... | 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (a Ethe way by sea)... | 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent ... ... ... ... | 653 |
| Bombay to New York ... ... ... ... | 782 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... ... ... ... ... | 998 |
| Return ticket to London viaverland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... | 1038 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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AGENTS, Bombay.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * GOUVERNEUR | 2,400 | Burmeister | 4th Feb |
| KANZLER | 3,000 | Michelsen | 18th Feb |
| * PRASIDENT | 3,300 | Muhlhauer | 26th Feb |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
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Agent.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mauritius. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpur | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Soerabaya. | Yokohama. |
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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J. GREIG,
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Moji (Mikuen) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Painy) | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hanchin | New York | Tokio |
| Honghong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**
Very palatable.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
**PAGE & SANDEMAN'S**
Celebrated
**INVALID'S PORT,**
Gold Capsule, is
**SECOND TO NONE.**
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | " 14,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " 1,30,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Bombay and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. G. ARDILL, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | SANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | MADARAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Circular grams, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders also executed on the spot.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KERTSEY KHAIBEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARBRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
**THERAPION,**
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections; the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early errors and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because no remedy is known to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 or 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Stamp Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
ARRIVED ON 25TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
*Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 25th January, 1909.

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MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., of Messrs. PELLEW HARVEY & FELL, Mining Engineers, 31, Walbrook, London, will be visiting India professionally some time in February or March, 1909, and will then be prepared to undertake the inspection of metalliferous Mines, including Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc. to report generally on their development and the treatment of their products.

SPECIALITY | Copper Mining and Smelting. Valuation of Products. | American Practice.

Apply to—
BURN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

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THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB will hold their ANNUAL BALL on the 26th February next. Particulars regarding Tickets can be obtained at any POLICE STATION and from the HONY. SECRETARY, Colaba Police Station.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 13,750 cubic feet of MATTI (Terminalia tomentosa) and small quantities of other junglewoods at the Hattikori Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 22nd February, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.

Karwar, 23rd January, 1909.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th January, to 5th February, 1909, both days inclusive and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 1st February, 1909, on presentation of share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

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## BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

SPECIAL DOG PRIZES.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRIZES will be given by the Committee for the six classes of dogs detailed below :—

1. Silver cup, valued at Rs. 120, for the best wire haired terrier (shown in No. II. class enumerated in the Prospectus) which has been bred in India.
2. Two Silver Cups, valued at Rs. 75 each, for the best dog and bitch shown in Nos. I and II. class as enumerated in the Prospectus.
3. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Bedlington terrier.
4. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Fox terrier pup (smooth or wire) under 9 months, begotten and born in the Country.
5. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best dog or bitch of the breeds not entered in the classes enumerated in the Prospectus.
6. Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 25, for the best Fox terrier dog or bitch, the owner residing within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

For the above classes an entry fee of Rs. 2 should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, not later than 1st February, 1909.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

| Name of Ship. | Official No. | Gross Tonnage. | Register Tonnage. | New Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Xema ..... | 68805 | 1113·08 | 445·97 | Saifi |
| Shah Nawaz... | 93758 | 3957·04 | 2522·65 | Najami |
| Shah Nasir ... | 93761 | 3950·45 | 2555·02 | Fakhri |

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

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BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that THIRD & FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
*Secretary, W. I. T. C.*

BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1909.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat,' from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundar for Sikhs. Jullundar (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dakhani Mahomedans.
(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—
(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
OFFG. DEPTY. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

OWING to the sudden illness of the R. W. MASTER-ELECT the Installation Meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun" No. 506, S.C., fixed for TUESDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1909, has been postponed till further notice."

S. E. BANATVALA,
Secretary.

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BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
AND
EXHIBITION.
FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.
PRESIDENT:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Sitsato, Musgrave, Colonel Semele, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khudouk, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY CHOWKSY, Mody Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Moholla, 56/60, Ali Umer Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Under the Patronage and Presence of the Honourble Mr. H. E. E. PROCTOR, Sheriff of Bombay and Miss PROCTOR.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

from 10 to 11-30 P.M., will be given in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in ITALY.

Cav. G. GORIO, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Entertainment and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

---

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

---

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
*Medical Hall, Benares.*

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

---

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillator Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

---

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

---

ALBERT COATES & Co., MANCHESTER, are desirous of entering into correspondence with a Firm of means and standing, with a view to business in Manchester and Bradford Gs. &c. Metals, Hardware and General Merchandise, Marine and Ship's Chandler's Stores a speciality. Established 1880.

---

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

---

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

---

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "P." care of this Office.

---

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the Scotch style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 43 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 9 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 3 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 3 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 66 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 42 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

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E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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Financial, and Estate Agents,
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Telephone No. 838.

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O Company's steamer Assaye 4,359 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers. —Messrs Dinshawji and Paowalla, Lieuts Large and Peatson, Mr. and Mrs. Brice, Miss S Hunter, Maj. Watson, Mr. Uttley, Mr. J P Milford, Mrs. Milford and infant, Mr. E L Sun, Mrs. J Wittenbury, Mr. and Mrs Sava, Mr. H Hawkins, Mr. B Gutman, Mr and Mrs. Pope and 2 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall 3,436 tons Captain W H Hood arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c. with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Bower, Mr J Young, Mr Loulsdney and Miss Forbes.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels 3,466 tons Captain L Carrtins arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg &c. with a general cargo and 45 cases of explosives.

THE steamer Kt of St George 2,166 tons Captain D. R. Stephens arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Port Pirie with a cargo of wheat.

THE steamer Wearbeck 2,446 tons, Captain J. G. Thompson sailed on yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1,319 tons.Captain M. Jacobson, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDearmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage.R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

DOCK GATE.

Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....25-1...T Morrison & Co

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 25.

Assaye .....4359 .....Daniel..... P & O Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward..... P & O Co
Anchenblae .....2597 Marr..... W & A G & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana.....2438 Tomblyn..... Cory Bros
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselvurn..... M M & Co
Caledonia ...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clarverack...2440 Urquhart ..... T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys..... K Nixon & Co
Galavale.....244 Sceary..... Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay .....2859 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inconstancy .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Itinda.....3398 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Kt of St George 2166.....Stephens .....Volkart & Bros
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ..... M M & Co
Linga .....951 Cuthbert .....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten ..... N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora....5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea....1944 Antin ..... M M & Co
Nurani.....2870 Clingan.Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda 1961 .....Chappel ...Busreh 25-1.M M & Co
Qneda .....944 Coope ..... M M & Co
River Firth..... 2883 ..... .....
Robilla .....Smith .....Transport
Rio Sado .....Newsparth.....Portuguese Gunboat
Spring burn....3173...Jr ss Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster..... .....Shah S N Co
Singa.....1912 Morison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly....2733 Macmahon..... .....
Tannenfels .....3466 Partens ..... W & A Graham & Co
Trafford Hall 3436 ..... Hood ..... K N & Co
Umsinga .....1894 Robertson..... R A Willis
Wearmouth....2340 Catto..... The Bombay Co

## VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Aleppo | 2537 | Brandley. | Hull via K'chi. | 28-1 | F M & Co |
| C & R City of Madras. | 3048 | McFee ..... | Karachi | 28-1 | K Nixon & Co |
| D & E Longships ..... | 2842... | Rangoon ... | Tasker | 31-1 | Y M Corke & Co |
| F Clan Buchan | 3288. | Darley | Calicut | 30-1 | F Muir & Co |
| K Takasaki Maru... | 2943 | Moker | Kobe... | 2-2 | N Y Kaisha |
| L Dumra... | 763 | M'Diarmid ... | P Gulf | 28-1 | M M & Co |
| O Kilchalran. | 2418 | Higgins... | A'werp | 27-1 | W & A G & Co |
| P Reichenfels. | 2931 | Gronan ... | Hamburg via K'chi | 30-1 | W & A G & Co |
| Q Reichtag ... | 1319 | Jacobson... | Zanzibar.. | 26-1 | A Strande |

VICTORIA DOCK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Castalia..... | 4081 | Hamilton ..... | Liverpool 27-1 |
| 3 | E. F. Eerdinand. | 3843 | .....Nitische ... | Trieste 26-1 |
| 5 | Africa..... | 2521 | Bodessich. | Trieste. 1-2 |
| 6 | Vorwaerts... | 3727 | Bednarz .. | Kobe 26-1 |
| 7 | Scalda... | 3437 | Brown ..... | Rangoon 27-1 |
| 8 | Monsoon. | 1735 | Hannah .. | Busreh. 30-1 |
| 9 | Delta ... | 4780 | Snow ..... | Shanghai.. 3-2 |
| 10 | 11 Savoa ... | 3794 | Benton ... | Kobe 28-1 |
| 12 | Persia ..... | 4198 | Haughton... | London ..... |

A L S N Co
A L S N Co
A L S N Co
M M & Co
B & P S N Co
B S N Co
P & O S N Co
30-1-09
P & O S N Co
28-1 M M & Co
W & A Graham & C
Dunkirk 27-1
W & A G & Co

M W D D

Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...B Nagar ...27-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.524 Mahomed ..Mangalore.25-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati ...443 Ismail...Karachi...26-1 Bo S N Co Ld

## ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Kt of St George... | Stephens ..... | Port Pirie Dec. 26 |
| 25 | Tannenfels ..... | Carstens ..... | Hamburg Dec 19 |
| | Trafford Hall ..... | Hood ..... | Glasgow Jan 1 |
| | Assaye ..... | Daniel ..... | Shanghai Jan 5 |
| | R I M S Hardinge. | Dobson ..... | Karachi Jan. 23 |
| | Rohilla (Trpt)..... | Smith ..... | South ampton Jan 6 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Madura ..... | Chapell ..... | Persian Gulf &c |
| | Lhasa ..... | McDearmed | Karachi & C. |
| | Wearbeck ..... | Thompson ... | Calcutta |

The steamer Reichstag, Jacobson for Zanzibar obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Trafford Hall, for Liverpool &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Nuddea, for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., Steamer Armand-Behic left Aden for Bombay on 23rd instant and is expected here on the 28th instant at noon.

# DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—34 bales wool, J Moolchund; 57 bales wool, D Nagji; 3 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale wool, N Gobuldas; 12 bales wool, K Rukubdas; 19 bales wool, C Kimatram; 4 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 45 bales wool, O Joosub; 79 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 60 bales wool, R Rampratap; 31 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,035 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 450 cwts maize, H Canji; 30 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 2 bales wool, B Teckchund; 3,037 cwts myrabollams, W Ecker; 2,012 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 15 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

City of Madras s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—85 cwts dry ginger, H Jairam; 140 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 1,400 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 12 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 5 cases brassware rugs &c., L B Bhootwalla; 65 bales hemp, S Bhimji; 152 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 7 bales skins, H M S and N G Ahmed and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji and Co; 149 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—500 cwts groundnuts and 2,585 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale carpets, E Meiffre and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—79 cwts mehdee powder, S A Misree.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchaltan s—100 bales hemp, A Bhimji; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 650 cwts tallow, L L B and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—225 cwts yellow ochre, S Wallace and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—165 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhroy and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams to A Khimji and Co; 2 cases guts Latham and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts Nusservanji Bros and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 150 baless cotton fly, E Jewaji and Co; 100 bales cotton fly J B Tadiwalla.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—246 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1 case brassware, S Fitze and Co; 441 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

E F Ferdinand s—5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha; 62 cwts olibanum, D Kanji; 70 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 28 cases opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist The Mitsue B Kaisha; 1,400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 700 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 20 bales coir matting, A Allarakhia and Co; 800 bales cotton, S Framji and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—3,000 cwts bone-meals, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currawle and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 800 bales cottoa, R D Master and Co.

Banca s—450 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha,

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—450 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha,

# RAILWAY RETURNS.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th Jan. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated. | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 1,42,000 | 3,00,000 | 7,000 | 4,49,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 80 | 169 | 4 | 253 |
| For previous 1 week of half-year ..... | 38,000 | 80,000 | 2,000 | 1,20,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks .... | 1,80 000 | 3,80,000 | 9,000 | 5,69,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year. | 1,29 ,557 | 3,82,830 | 7,724 | 5,20,111 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 73 | 216 | 4 | 293 |
| Total to corresp date do. | 2,03, 590 | 6,01,589 | 12,138 | 8,17,317 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 71,111
Do. to date ..... ,, 2,48,317

## NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th Jan. on 138·50 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 2,000 | 4,000 | 50 | 6,050 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 15 | 29 | ... | 44 |
| For previous 1 week of half-year ..... | 700 | 900 | ... | 1600 |
| Total for 2 weeks .... | 2,700 | 4,900 | 50 | 7,650 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year | 1,518 | 3,424 | 69 | 5,0 1 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. .. | 11 | 24 | 1 | 50 |
| Total to corsp date do. | 2,386 | 5,381 | 108 | 7,875 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,039
Increase to date ..... Rs. 225

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th Jan. on 17·28 Miles open:

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 500 | 500 | ..... | 1,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 29 | 29 | ..... | 58 |
| For previous 1 week of half-year | 100 | 200 | ..... | 300 |
| Total for 2 weeks ... | 600 | 700 | ..... | 1,300 |
| Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year | 389 | 433 | 2 | 812 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 22 | 25 | ..... | 47 |
| Total to corresponding date do. ... | 598 | 675 | 3 | 1,276 |

Increase for the week..... Rs. 188
Do to date ..... Rs. 24

## GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th Jan. on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 5,000 | 15,000 | ..... | 20,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 36 | 106 | ..... | 142 |
| For previous 1 week of half-year ..... | 1,000 | 5,000 | ..... | 6,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks .... | 6,000 | 20,000 | ..... | 26,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year | 6,069 | 17,948 | 96 | 24,124 |
| Per mile of Ry. do... | 43 | 127 | 1 | 171 |
| Total to corsp'g date do. | 9,555 | 28,304 | 151 | 37,910 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,124
Do to date ..... Rs. 1,101

A CHEQUE for the large amount of £19,00 has been handed over to the King Edward Hospital Fund for London by the League of Mercy.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

NORTH—January 19, at Egmore, Madras, Agnes Ruth North, widow of the late Joseph George North, of the Mysore Service, aged 62 years,

**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m. High water, 2-22m., 2-43a. Low water, 8-36m., 8-26a.
Bombay Hunt, Irla.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Orient Theatre Company, adjourned meeting, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p.m. Bombay Scottish Education Society, Prize distribution, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m. Commercial Gymkhana, H. E. the Governor's Band 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.

Thursday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets 6h. 29m.

Friday, January 29.—Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m.

Saturday, January 30.—Bombay Extra Races Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 30m.

Sunday, January 31.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.

Monday February 1.—Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m.

MOHURRUM DINNER.—Fifteen thousand Borahs dined at the Dawood Bag yesterday afternoon between 1 and 7 p.m., it being their Mohurrum dinner.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has arrived in Bombay and has taken up his residence in his Bungalow at Walkeshwar.

DEPARTURE OF A CHEIF.—His Highness the Nawab of Janjira who was putting up in a bungalow in Mount Road left for his State on Sunday last.

A POSTPONEMENT.—A notice, appearing elsewhere in our columns, states that owing to the sudden illness of the R. W. Master-Elect of Lodge Rising Sun, No. 506 S.C., the installation meeting which was to have been held to-day has been postponed.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined E. Soo, a Chinaman, for importing country liquor from Poona, without the permission of the authorities. The accused pleaded ignorance of law.

THE PETIT GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.—Mr. Jahangir Bomonji Petit, in addition to several other public and private engagements, has consented to become a member and Secretary of the Committee of the proposed Petit Girls' Orphanage, for which Bai Hamabai Framji Petit has contributed the muuificent sum of twelve lakhs of rupees.

DEATH OF FATHER J. D. SEQUEIRA.—Rev. Father John D. Sequeira, Vicar, Mount Carmel's Church, Bandora, died in Bombay on the 22nd instant, and was buried at Mount Carmel's Church on the following day. The funeral was attended by 57 clergymen and a large number of congregation, friends and sympathizers. The Reverend Father was born on 30th June 1856, and was ordained Priest in October 1883. His death is much regretted by all who knew him.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p. m. :—

Festival Overture.....Lentner
Plantation Melodies.....Clutsam
Selection .....Mons leur Beaucaire...Bucolossi
Valse .....Tout en Rose ...Waldteufel
Intermezzo .....Traumbild .....Von Blon
Fanfare March .....Lehnhardt

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY BARRISTER.—Mr. James Jardine Q.C., brother of Sir John Jardine, whose death on the Continent is announced, was called to the Bar in 1871, and soon after joined the Bombay Bar, where he practised with conspicuous success. From 1877 to 1884, Mr. Jardine conducted the duties of Professor of Jurispudence in connection with the Bombay University, and was till 1893 Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University. He left this country in the following year, and since his return home, he had taken "the silks," and practised successfully before the Privy Council in London He was 62 years of age at the time of his death.

THEFT FROM THE DOCKS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Shivshankar Bhagwanji, Roshunali Chandkhan and Mahomedali Esaali were charged with the theft of 125 bars of iron from Shed No. 9 of the Port Trust, Victoria Docks, in March last. After recording evidence the Magistrate altered the charge to one of criminal breach of trust, and convicting the first accused sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of the fine, to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second and the third accused were discharged.

PASTORAL VISITATION AT CULVEM.—A correspondent writes: The parish of Culvem near Gorai in Salsette, was "en fete" on Saturday and Sunday last, because of the pastoral visitation to it of the Most Rev. Herman Jurgens, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay. His Grace was accompanied by the Rev. Father A. Heglin, S.J., Professor of Sansorit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and was met at the Borivli Railway Station by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father Marcellino Baptista. After a journey of about five miles by road, midway of which is a ferry, the village of Gorai was reached. Here the Confraternity and the parishioners of Gorai, headed bp the Rev. Dr. Thomas Henriques. D. D., D. Ph. etc. etc., first welcomed His Grace, and conducted him under a rich canopy of silk, to the other side of the village where the clergy, the laity and the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, awaited the venerable Pastor. As soon as His Grace neared the spot where the assembly had gathered, hand-cannons where discharged and St. Paul's Band, Bandra, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Amara, played a selected piece. This over Miss Cora Ferreira offered a bouquet to the honoured Visitor and addresses of welcome were read both in English and Marahti by Messrs. H. Ferreira and Anselm Elias Ferreira respectively. His Grace replied, expressing his satisfaction at the cordial reception given to him, the goodwill and friendship prevailing between the Gorai and Culvem parishioners, and the grateful appreciation of the good done to them. Father Heglin explained to the assembly in Marahti what His Grace had said. The illustrious visitor was then conveyed with due honours and solemnity to the Culvem Church. accompanied by the clergy and the laity, the Band discoursing sweet music, hand-cannons being let off and bells ringing joyful peals of welcome. Entering the sacred edifice, His Grace imparted the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This concluded that evening's religious part of the ceremony. It was succeeded by a dramatic entertainment by the school children for which purpose a stage was improvised on the grounds adjoining the Church compound, whereon the school children displayed their histrionic powers. Then came the prize distribution ceremony. All this evidently gave much satisfaction to His Grace. The report of the School which was read hy Master Vincent Ferreira, spoke in eulogistic terms of the services of Father Baptista in imparting education to the children of Culvem and Gorai,and also of theMisses Josephine and Rose Henriques,and acknowledged thankfully the pecuniary support given to it by His Grace.

## BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding. The directors' report, together with the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 300 per share of the original issue and Rs. 75 per sh are of the third issue was declared. Messrs. N. J. Ga madia and Vassanji Khimji were re-elected directors and Messrs. C. L. Weber and Fardunji Ardassar Cursetji were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

## PRINCE RUPERT.

The making of Prince Rupert, in British Columbia, by the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific line will be like that of scores of Canadian towns in the past few years. The great railway enterprises which are quickly making direct rail communication between Atlantic and Pacific have caused towns to spring up west and east like mushrooms. Some of the most striking instances have been at places on the Canadian Northern Railway system,on its westward extension from Winnipeg.The town of Vonda, for instance, in the Saskatchewan Valley, a virgin agricultural district, is typical. The railway reached the neighbourhood and the town site was surveyed in June, 1905. The first export of wheat that year was 100,000 bushels. In 1906 it was 500,000, and the primitive settlement had become a flourishing little town. It is said that the Canadian Northern has created 150 towns along its 5,000 miles of rail, and nearly all of them have been named by the railway officials. The town of Vermilion, near the Saskatchewan, did not exist in August, 1905. By the following summer—the railway having come—there was a lively little town, with a "Board of Trade," three churches, a public school, a newspaper, a bank, three hotels, three lumber yards, two doctors, a dentist, two poolrooms, and a bowling alley.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 24 | 5 | 16 p.m. | 10 | 33 |
| Teheran ... | 25 | 1 | 0 p.m. | 1 | 50 |
| Suez ..... | 25 | 1 | 50 p.m. | 1 | 4 |

NOTICE.

Cable Djedda Souakim restored (25-1-09.)

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Casta Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (12-1-09).

In continuation private telegrams for provinces Messina and Reggio, Calabria are accepted at sender's risk.

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Bichi and Luchow (23-1-09.)

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 25.

Nearly general light rain has fallen in the Punjab and Kashmir and a few falls in the North United Provinces and the chief falls being Lahore, three-quarters of an inch; Sialkot, half; Dera Ismail Khan and Ludhiana, quarter; Chakrata, one; Dehra Dun, half.

The depression is now over the central parts of the country. It is somewhat better marked this morning, but still is only of a feeble character. Rain is likely to extend to-day into the United Provinces, and Chota Nagpur. and to cease in the Punjab, except in the South-East.

Temperature is now low in the region of rainfall in the Punjab and continues high over the Deccan.

Forecast.—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir and light local rain is probable in South-East Punjab, the United Provinces and West Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH JANUARY 1909.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable, picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable, Continues cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent, making good progress and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls and could scarcely look better.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire ..... | 69·6 | 58·6 | ... | 4·78 |
| Jask (24th) ..... | 71·3 | 57·8 | 0·05 | 1·64 |
| Muskat (24th)..... | 73·8 | 62·6 | 0 26 | 4·70 |
| Multan..... | 62·3 | 42·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi ..... | 51·9 | 40·4 | 0·15 | 1·42 |
| Lahore ..... | 53·8 | 43·2 | 0·70 | 1·01 |
| Sirsa..... | 61 3 | 40·6 | 0·15 | 0·21 |
| Ambala ..... | 60·5 | 46·0 | 0·10 | 1·02 |
| Delhi ..... | 68·2 | 46·7 | ... | 0·27 |
| Agra..... | 70·5 | 52·5 | ... | 1·05 |
| Mainpuri..... | 70·8 | 49·6 | ... | 0·39 |
| Jhansi ..... | 77·0 | 55·5 | ... | 0·44 |
| Cawnpore ..... | 76·4 | 51·5 | ... | 0·16 |
| Allahabad ..... | 77·1 | 53·0 | ... | 0·14 |
| Mohabad ..... | 71·1 | 41·8 | 0·05 | 0·07 |
| Karachi ..... | 72·0 | 59 0 | ... | 0·68 |
| Ajmer ..... | 74·2 | 52·2 | ... | 0·33 |
| Jaipur ..... | 73·2 | 50·1 | ... | 0·27 |
| Kotah ..... | P | P | ... | 0·18 |
| Bhuj..... | 81·6 | 54·5 | ... | 0.00 |
| Dwarka ..... | 77·3 | 64·7 | ... | 0.00 |
| Veraval ..... | 78·7 | 63·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot ..... | 87·4 | 55·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para..... | 89·6 | 59·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat ..... | 88·1 | 63·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 89·1 | 60·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa ..... | 84·3 | 52·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch..... | 81·0 | 52·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Indore ..... | 88·1 | 56·6 | ... | 0·01 |
| Jubbulpore ..... | 80·0 | 55·8 | ... | 0·74 |
| Sangor ..... | 80 6 | 59·5 | ... | 0·32 |
| Hoshangabad ..... | 82·6 | 58·9 | ... | 1·54 |
| Khandwa..... | 88·7 | 59·1 | ... | 0·07 |
| Akola ..... | 92·2 | 62·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Amraoti ..... | 89·8 | 64 8 | ... | 1·06 |
| Nagpur ..... | 88·1 | 62·1 | ... | 0·01 |
| Chanda ..... | 89·0 | 66·0 | ... | 0·03 |
| Raipur ..... | 84·7 | 62·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay ..... | 81·2 | 66·3 | ... | 0·90 |
| Ratnagiri..... | 85·3 | 65·4 | ... | 0·20 |
| Mormugao ..... | 85 0 | 69·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karwar ..... | 86·3 | 70·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon..... | 93·4 | 57·6 | ... | 0·33 |
| Ahamednagar..... | 90·9 | 59·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Poona ..... | 91·5 | 55·8 | ... | 0·37 |
| Sholapur ..... | 93·8 | 62·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bijapur ..... | 93·2 | 64·2 | ... | 0·15 |
| Belgaum ..... | 90·3 | 59·1 | ... | 0·34 |
| Aurangabad (Indur) ..... | 93·9 | 60·2 | ... | 0·82 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ..... | 93·9 | 61·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 90 3 | 62·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore ..... | 86·2 | 75·4 | ... | 0·24 |
| Calicut..... | 85·8 | 71·6 | ... | 5·36 |
| Cochin ..... | 87·2 | 70·8 | ... | 1·09 |
| Colombo ..... | 85·5 | 71·0 | ... | 6·20 |
| Masulipatam ..... | 83·2 | 67·3 | ... | 0·23 |
| Bellary ..... | 95·0 | 63·3 | ... | 0·26 |
| Cuddapah ..... | 89·2 | 64·6 | ... | 4·05 |
| Madras..... | 83·5 | 64·5 | ... | 18·84 |
| Bangalore ..... | 87·8 | 54·3 | ... | 0·87 |
| Coimbatore ..... | 86·9 | 60·3 | ... | 3·25 |
| Trichinopoly ..... | 87·6 | 66·3 | ... | 6·20 |
| Negapatam ..... | 84·9 | 74·5 | ... | 10·20 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th January was 30·008 in. 5ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the North and the East Punjab but the largest amount is only 0·70 inch at Lahore. Heavy cloud persists in the extreme north; elsewhere cloud has decreased and skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. The rainfall has caused a fall in the maximum temperature which is now low; the minimum, however, continues normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has risen and is now in slight excess over nearly the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—C

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### WORSE THAN STATE LOTTERIES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In a previous article on the hopeless uncertainties of case law as promulgated by the Courts in this province we gave a striking example of a judicial "vaulte face." In the early eighties it was held that if a man, lending money on a mortgage, did not advance the full consideration he might still maintain the mortgage in law by subsequently paying the balance of the consideration. In 1906 it was ruled that failure to advance any part of the stipulated loan rendered the whole mortgage null and void. The consequences of this change of principle have been disastrous to the small investor, and have fostered the gambling spirit among the people. If one view of the law had been explicitly laid down in the first instance, mortgagors would probably have been careful to carry out their agreements to the letter. But the view which was so favourable to the lender was enunciated in no uncertain tone, and many loans were made, by yeomen capitalists as well as by money-lenders, in the belief that the money actually advanced was safe and that the worst that could happen would be the loss of any balance not proved to have been advanced. Moreover, the doctrine was extended so as to cancel the mortgage if the mortgagee had agreed to pay off a prior mortgage on the land and had failed to do so. Many thousands of perfectly honest investors have taken land on second mortgage, paying hard cash to the mortgagor and letting prior encumbrances stand over till they were in a position to redeem them. These investors are now in imminent danger of losing all their investments because they have failed to redeem from the old mortgagees, even though such failure has caused no loss to the mortgagors. Naturally such investors, if poor and unable to stand the racket of a law-suit, are busy transferring their debatable claims to stronger capitalists who can face the law's uncertainties with a longer purse and better pleaders. Their money is being invested at long odds, but if they are backing outsiders the prices are, as they usually are, tempting, as the mortgagee who has not altogether forfeited his line under the modern rulings reaps a very rich harvest indeed.

Heavily as the decision that an incomplete mortgage cannot be enforced must have hit the investing public in the Punjab, its members can hardly complain of the treatment they receive if their mortgages survive that ordeal. A large number of mortgages are made for a short term, say three or five years, and the interest stipulated to be paid during that term is not unnaturally high, often 18 or even 24 per cent. But owing to the long periods of limitation allowed, it often happens that the mortgagee does not sue for twelve years or even longer, and then the question arises whether he is entitled to interest at the heavy stipulated rate for the whole period of his mortgage though he has "lain low" and not sued either for the principal or to enforce the conditions of the contract, but has let the interest accumulate until the property is mortgaged "up to the hilt." The trend of the decisions has been to decree such interest at the stipulated rate, however heavy if the interest is charged by the deed on the land. The parties may have only contemplated a mortgage for a short term at high interest and the mortgage have been allowed to run on for a much longer term than was anticipated, but the high rate will still be payable, though never agreed upon. Thus the mortgagee runs grave risks of loosing all his investment, but if he escapes that danger he will be rewarded with an accumulation of interest which would satisfy avarice itself. Small wonder, then, that the moneylender is stil tempted to land money at exhorbitant interest to cover his risks. But the risks are not always run by the professional money-lender, who is a diligent student of the "Punjab Record," and with admirable astuteness he is in turn unloading many of his most doubtful securities on the agricultural investor, the pensioned sepoy and the retired police officer from Hongkong or the Straits.

We are not concerned to discover the principles upon which judicial legislation is based, but we are interested in enquiring why these principles swing from one extreme to another like a pendulum. The general principle governing contracts is that an agreement wholly without consideration is void, but that mere inadequacy of consideration does not make it void. In the early eighties that principle was applied to mortgages, but it has now been discarded, and it is held that a mortgage for which a full consideration did not pass is incomplete. We will assume that this dictum is sound and that it ought to have been laid down in the first instance, but even so, what becomes of the principle of "stare decisis"? That a decision once given should be adhered to, unless it is working injustice, is an elementary principle of law, and it applies with even greater force when vested interest have grown up under the decision. Yet even adherence to a principle appears in superably difficult and it is frequently disregarded. It is futile to charge the Punjabis as a race with litigiousness. The temptations to a gamble in a doubtful security or a disputed title are great and it may be exceedingly profitable. After all, it is no worse that a State lottery. Whether the people will ever settle down to humdrum industry under such a legal system as the Province now possesses is another question. We venture to think they will not.

### A NEW FACTOR IN FRONTIER POLITICS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—About this time last year the Zakka Khel, who are the greatest of the Frontier "budmashes," raided the capital of the border Province and returned to their lairs with a considerable sum in cash and loot before the Peshawar Garrison could intercept them. This impudent outrage filled up their measure of iniquity and exhausted the patience of the Government of India who had a long score to settle with the tribe. Its extent may be measured and our forbearance appreciated by a reference to the appendices of the of the last Frontier Blue Books (issued a few months ago), wherein the transgresssion of the Zakkas for a series of years are set out with the most convincing exactitude. The occurrences which followed their Peshawar exploit are in last year's chronicles, as both they and the Mohmands who championed their cause were chastised with a rapidity and completeness that amazed their Maliks and transformed them from militant opponents to suppliants for peace on any terms that General Willcocks might impose.

Six months after these happenings there was another invasion of Peshawar, which has not excited much comment, although in some respects it was a most notable demonstration, and without precedent in border annals, in which raids and punitive expeditions are the most prominent features. This, however, was a peaceful exhibition of tribal sentiments towards the Chief Commissioner and the Government he personifies, and may be regarded as the first and most promising indication of the success of the policy which Lord Curzon expounded at his historic Peshawar Durbar, when the new Province was formed and the Government of India became its sponsors. The border Pathans are more proficient in the handling of lethal weapons and the satisfaction of blood-feuds than in the presentation of Addresses and speech-making, but on the occasion under reference they appeared in a new role, as foreign to their traditions as it was to the experiences of Peshawar, particularly on their last advent to the city. Before Sir George Roos-Keppel was selected by the Viceroy as successor to the late Sir Harold Deane he has filled the responsible position of Warden of the Khyber and its Marches, and a dozen or more of the clans decided to mark their personal appreciation of his rule and their pleasure at his promotion by presenting him with an Address. This was the object of the peaceful incursion of several hundreds of wild tribesmen into the border capital in November last, when the acclamation of a popular official and not the plundering of its bazaars was the summit of their ambitions. Even the Maliks of the Zakka Khel, who had so recently arrayed their forces against ours, associated themselves with this novel amenity in Frontier morals, and the General who had subdued them was an interested and approving spectator of the proceedings.

Apart from the approbatory paragraphs devoted to the Chief Commissioner, the Address contained a full and penitent confession of past misbehaviour, with pledges for future good conduct which, if they are kept, may have important results upon our relations with the Pathans in our zone of influence, and their kinsmen who live in the "No-man's land" beyond the Durand line, fiom whence they emerge to raid in force upon our defenceless border villages. The most recent illustration of the predatory instant which the clans themselves deprecated in their discourse to Sir George Keppel, and engaged to suppress, is the exploit of the outlaw Multan, who, with a handful of fellowers, recently plundered a hamlet in the vicinity of Peshawar. And it also demonstrates that they are really in earnest in their desire for peace as an occurrence which in the old days would have been applauded all along the border has drawn remonstrances from the Zakka Khel Maliks with its author and a prompt repudiation of tribal complicity or sympathy in his proceedings. The Address from the Pathans was supplemented a few days ago by a similar manifestation from the Hindus of Peshawar, in which it was anticipated that under the new influences the complete tranquillity of the border would soon be the most encouraging feature in its complex politics.

These two Addresses, which are without precedent in Frontier annals, indicate that we are approaching finality in the troubles which have been our heritage since this portion of the Punjab passed under our rule at the end of the forties. Our predecessors, the Sikhs, who wrested Peshawar (memorable as the place of our first Afghan Treaty a aentury ago) from the Amir Dost Mahomed, underwent similar experiences, but the drastic methods of their Governors, who strung up local "budmashes" and frontier mauraders by the score, were strong incentives for the preservation of peace. Our earlier administrators, who for reasons of humanity and policy could not repeat the holocausts of Ranjit Singh's officials, almost despaired of reaching any practical settlement with the Frontier Pathans, and one of the most distinguished of them proposed our withdrawal to the Indus. But wiser counsels prevailed, with the result that after half a century of punitive expeditions and patient protestasions of friendship on our side, the tribes are beginning to realise that concord with us is not an unattainable ideal and that we have no similar designs upon their independence. The first substantial success in this direction was the Durand demarcation of twenty years ago, which defined our spheres of administrative influence from those allotted to Afghanistan, although as a consequence of it we had to fight the Tirah campaign as a convincing demonstration that we were able and determined to assert our domination along the new Frontier. This even was followed by pacificatory assurances that we had no intention of menacing tribal interests or annexing territory, our sole object being the evolution of a peaceful Frontier, and the conversion of the Pathans from brigands and outlaws to a useful and law-abiding people.

The creation of the border Province was the next step in the direction of effecting permanent concord followed by the determination of Lord Curzon to entrust the guardianship of some of its important posts to the Pathans themselves, as a proof of the Government's reliance on their fidelity and a desire to provide them with useful and profitable occupations. The new policy was expounded very completely by Lord Curzon to a great Frontier audience at the border capital a few years ago, when he appealed to them to justify the trust reposed in them and to aid the Government in its endeavours to maintain peace. "The fact is," he said, "we want some mutual trust in this matter. I have made a big step forward in the direction of trusting you. It is for you to make a return by shutting your ears to the calumnies and the lies of those who want, for interest reasons, to have eternal strife upon the border and by fulfilling as honourable men your part of an honourable bargain. Your destinies are mainly in your own hands, and I look to local pride and local patriotism to see that they are jealously guarded." Subsequent events have shown that the new factor of reliance on tribal integrity with its resultant community of action is exercising valuable influnces on Frontier affairs, although for some time to come there must be occasional exceptions, as in the case of Multan, to the general adhesion to conditions making for peace. The two Peshawar Addresses are typical of the finer feelings which have replaced the distrust and hostility of former days, and deserve to rank as important pronouncements in Frontier annals, because they are harbingers of a reformation which will ultimately transform our quondam foes into useful allies for the protection of the border while still preserving their much cherished independence.

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A NEW volume in Unwin's Colonial library is Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole's last novel "Patsy." In this book, as in "The Blue Lagoon," Mr. Stacpoole has made use of his knowledge of the Irish character for the purpose of producing unique effects. "Patsy" is a daring and original book; nothing exactly like it has been written for years. Mr. Stacpoole has seized the reins from the hands of Charles Lever, but it is a brand new coach that he is driving, and the passengers are all human characters. "Patsy," though full of humour and laughter from the first page to the last, is not simply a humorous book—it is the soul of Ireland laid bare; and a statesman can learn from it if he does not disdain to laugh whilst he learns.

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MISS NINA LAYARD, of Ipswich, has made the discovery of quite a hoard of paleolithic flint implements in Ireland. On the last of three crips specially made to Ireland she spent seven and a half hours on the shores of a certain lough where she located her flint treasures, and in that time gathered nearly eight hundred examples of almost every variety—cores knives, arrow-heads, scrapers, turtle-backs, pounders, borers, etc., many of them beautifully patinated, and presenting such colours on the same stone as orange, carmine, and green. The exact locality of her find will be communicated later to leading collectors.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" Jan. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, is appointed temporarily to be Assistant to the Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the 16th January.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Harringon, Barrister-at-Law. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Thomson, and Mr R. N. Mukherji, C. I. E.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators with effect from the dates specified opposite their names and are posted to the Provinces named below:—Mr. E. A. Smythies, United Provinces, 11th December, Mr. H. M. Glover, Punjab, 18th December, Mr. C. G. E. Dawkins, Burma, 19th December, Mr. C. C. Gaunt, Burma, 19th December, Mr. H. S. Gibson, Bengal, 2nd January, and Mr. A. J. W. Milroy, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 2nd January.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned temporary Engineers are appointed to the permanent Engineer Establishment as Assistant Engineers and posted to the Provinces noted against their names:—Mr. F. Norman, Bombay, Mr. E. S. Heard, Punjab, and Mr. M. Littte, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Government Examineer of Railway Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway.

Mr. M. R. Ingram, Deputy Examineer of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Account, Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. C. Hepper, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to be Plague Medical Officer in the North West Frontier Province, with effect from the 10th December.

The services of Mr. M. S. D, Butler, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of the Kotah State, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 1st January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. E. Younghushand, K.C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd Class, on return from special leave, resumed charge of his duties as Resident in Kashmir with effect from the 24th December.

Captain A. J. H. Grey, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari, with effect from the 8th January.

Captain R. Garratt, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 5th January.

Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year.

Mr J. L. Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 5th January.

Captain D. G. Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as a Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-division, with effect from the 1st January.

Lieutenant E. C.O. Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Mewar Bhil Corps with effect from the 13th December.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 7th of January, or until further orders.

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General with effect from the 2nd of January.

The following reversions and promotions in the Account Department are notified:—With effect from the 28th of November Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to Class II of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 7th of December, Mr. W. S. Adie to revert from Class III of Accountants General and to act in Class I of the Enrolled List. Mr. F. D. Gordon to act in Class II of the Enrolled List.

The folloing substantive promotions in the Account Department are notified:—With effect from the 7th of December, Mr. L. E. Pritchard to Class III of Accountants General; and Mr. G. C. Ray to Class I of the Enrolled List, With effect from the 21st of December, Mr. R. H. MacNair, I. C. S., is confirmed in Class II of the Enrolled List.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler, I. C. S., is placed on special duty under the Finance Department with effect from the 1st of January, Mr. R. Oakden, I. C. S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department with effect from the 2nd of January.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Mr T. G. Smith, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st October, vice Mr. E. W. Dover, retired.

Mr. W. G. Wells, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, supernumerary, Military Accounts Department, is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st October vice Mr. T. G. Smith, promoted.

The appointment of Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch, 96th Berar Infantry, to the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed with effect from the 15th January.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr J S Heaney, ICS, (now deceased), officiated as Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service from the 19th November to the 6th December.

The leave granted to Mr G A Thomas, ICS, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, takes effect from the 6th December.

The following officiating promotions and reversions of Officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified:—

Mr W D R Prentice, I C S, to be Collector, Class II, officiating. Mr R F L Whitty, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating. Mr R F L Whitty, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating. Mr E G F Abraham, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating. Mr G A Thomas, I C S, (on love) to be Assistant Collector, Class I, Sub pro tem. Mr R F L Whitty, I C S, to be Assistaat Collector, Class II, Sub pro tem. and officiating in Class I. Mr E G F Abraham, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Class III, Sub pro tem. and officiating in Class II. Mr P R Cadell I C S, to be Collector, Class II, substantive. Mr W D R Prentice, I C S, to be Collector Class III, officiating. Mr A Wolferstan, to be Assistant Collector, Class II, Sub pro tem. Mr A F Boyd, to be Assistant Collector Class III, Sub pro tem. Mr C R Watkins, to be Assistant Collector, Class V, substantive. Mr W W Nind, to be Assistant Collector, Class V, substantive and Assistant Collector Class IV, officiating.

Mr. H. Crawford, sub. pro tem. 1st Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st January,

The following officiating promotions of officers in the Bombay Custom House are notified, with effect from the 1st January during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Crawford:—(1) Mr. R. W. Maidment, sub. pro tem. 2nd Assistant Collector, to officiate as 1st Assistant Collector, (2) Mr. E. Sequeira, sub. pro tem. 3rd Assistant Collector, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Collector. (3) Mr. J. L. McQuade, an Inspector in the Bombay Customs Preventive Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Collector,

Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I. C. S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 6th January,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation Second-Lieutenants George Norman Proctor-Raleigh Blandy—12th November:—Emile Charles Seconde, —30th September, John Gordon Gibson—8th November, Ronald Playfair St. Vincent Bernard.—11th November, Frank Owen Newdigate Burne,—10th November, Henry Betharu Davidson,—11th November, Wilfrid Hardinge Heinig,—26th October, Hugh Coryndon Pendril Peake,—26th November, Arthur Neville Rolfe,—13th November, Seymour Des Voeux,—24th November, Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston,—13th November, Nigel Henry King-Salter,—28th October, Robert Peyton Hughes, —10th November, John Dighton Grafton—Wigmall —3rd December, Henry Vere Burt,—28th October, George Jennings Eldon Manisty,—26th October, Eugene Launcelot Erskine Lindop,—11th November Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly,—13th November, John Reginald Vivian Sherston,—12th November, Roland Ford Lewis,—11th November, Darell St. John Baxter,—4th November, Frederick Cromie De Butts,—27th October, Brian Lloyd Clarke, —13th November, Cecil Hungerford Jackson,—10th November, Ernest Wyndham Burdett,—12th November, Redmond Alexander Macausland,—11th November, Leo Euston Mesum,—Charles Gordon Dowding,—Fosrester Metcalfe Griffith—Griffin 10th November, Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale,—11th November,Douglas Stewart Davison,—12th November, Stannus Grant Gordon Fraser,—11th November, Charles Reginald Watson,—26th October, George Wigram Pocklington Money,—11th November, Clive Victor Martin,—18th October.

Major C. W. Field, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, appointed to officiate as a 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate. with effect from the 4th December vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, disputed on special duty,

The following promotions are made. To be Brevet Colonel, 14th January, Lieutenant-Golonel David Montgomery Thompson, Supply and Transport Officer 1st Class.

Captains to be Majors, 17th January Charles Albert Edmond O'Meara, Supply and Transport Corps, Edmund Lenthal Swifte, 57th Wilde's Rifles Frontier Force, Charles Philip Wynter, 52nd Sikhs Frontier Force.

Lieutenant to be Captains, 6th Decemker Betham Wilkins Shuttleworth, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, 16th January, James Guy Birnie Gordon, 52nd Sikhs Frontier Force, 17th January, Peter Benson Maxwell, 35th Sikhs, Arthur Ion Fraser, 9th Hodson's Horse, Alexander Charles Purves Cochran, 40th Pathans, Vernon Edward Gwyer, 10th Jats. Ernest Edward Sebastian Bennett, 66th Punjabis, Philip Roper Chambers, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse, Douglas Roderic Giffard Oliver, 67th Punjabis, Maitland Easton Rae, 81st Pioneers, Patrick William Burrowes, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force, Arthur Elliott Somerville Scott, 37th Lancers Baluch Horse, John George Faris, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Geoffrey Davies Pike, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Hugh Vincent Biscoe, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse, Paul Berthon Kemble, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, Cyril William Prescott, 53rd Sikhs Frontier Force, Harvey St. George Hume Harvey—Kelly, 64th Pioneers, George Edward Parry Davis, 106th Hazara Pioneers, Robert Hugh Howell. 15th Lancers Cureton's Multanis, Harold Street, 55th Coke's Rifles Frontier Force, Claude Kennedy Crookshank, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Alexander Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Geoffrey Perceival Sanders, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), Hugh Greenaway, 69th Punjabis, James Boswell Egerton, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), Hugh Allan Balderston, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Arthur Napier De Vere Scott, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Joscelyn Theodore Horsburgh Lane, 39th Garhwal Rifles, James Percy May, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Henry Robert Baynes Reed, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Donald Elphinston Robertson, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 20th January, Patrick Gornelius Saunders, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Claude Alexander Brewer Hamilton, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Robert Cuthbert Blair, 5th Gurkha Rifles, William Arthnr Gover, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Francis Metcalfe Ransford, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Edward Jerome Burdett, 11th Rajputs, Clive Wentworth Lyon, 42nd Deoli Regiment, James Robert Cook 21st Punjabis, Arthur William Marsh Kemmis, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Conly Edward Dease, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), Malcolm Arthur Bussell Bell, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), Henry Frank Whitby, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Richard, Bassett Cockburn Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), Kenneth Douglas Murray Henderson, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), William George Ruel, Supply and Transport Crops, Malcolm McLeod Corbyn, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Aurther Orr Sutherland, 22nd Punjabis, Edmund Henry Lancaster, Supply and Transport Corps, Ewan Patrick Grant, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Henry Ignatius Boyd, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse) Alfred Hearst Wynn Elias, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), John Frederick Allen, 37th Dogras, Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollock, 32nd Lancers, Hugh Francis Edward MacMahon, Supply and Transport Corps, George Campbell Wheeler, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Frederick George Gillies, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, Evelyn Hugh Foyer Apthorpe, 90th Punjabis, Edward Butterfield, 90th Punjabis, Hermann Edward Reinhold, 27th Punjabis, Richard Lowis Bignell, 41st Dogras, Robert George Antony Trail, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's, Reginald Thomas McEnery, 46th Punjabis, Edmund Marsden, 64th Pioneers, Percy Lovel Coleridge, 88th Carnatic Infantry, Claud Hamilton Griffith Black, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, George Hewett, 48th Pioneers. Theodore Edward Anastasius Dalyell, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Henry St. John Sime 4th Gurkha Rifles, Dudley Stevens Graham, 128th Pioners, Chauncy Batho Bashwood Strettell, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), Robert Dundas Alexander 3rd Queen Alexandras Own Gurkha Rifles, Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, 1st April 1904, Clive Victor Martin,—94th Russels Infantry, 29th Novem ber 1908, George Norman Proctor, 7th Hariana Lancers' Raleigh Blandy,—9th Gurkha Rifles, Emile Charles Seconde,—16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment,

Major William Fothergill Cooke Taylor, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate's Departmant, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th February.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald William Threlfall Hogg, Unattached List, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the permanent half-pay list, with effect from the 4th January.

Captain Harold Olimphant Coates Bombay Volunteer Artillery, resigns his commission. Dated 17th November.

Lieutenant Marie Felix Desire John Sice to be Captain. Karachi Artillery Volunteers, vice Palmer transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th October.

Alexander Tosh to be Second-Lieutenant, Sind Volunteer Rifles to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 23rd October.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Coen, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Southern Mahratty Railway Rifles, vice Wright transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers. Dated 1st October.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave Major G. A. Robertson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, to 21st February.

The undermentioned 3rd Class Hospital Assistant having completed the necessary period of service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 19th October:—Dhan-Shankar Suraj Ram Smart.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Dyson is confirmed in appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther, and Lieutenant-Colonels E. W. Walton and S. L. Craster, R. E., are confirmed in their appointments of Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway.

Mr. I. H. Murray, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with effect from the 16th November vice Mr. H. B. Holmes on combined leave. Mr. Murray will officiate in Class 1, grade 3 during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Holmes' leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

## CHARWOMEN.

### With Two Trustworthy Examples.

THERE are many kinds of charwomen, but according to general opinion, none of the right kind. I suppose the best woman in London and the worst woman in London could nowhere find so much common ground as in the subject of the deficiencies of charwomen—unless it were in the deficiencies of domestic servants.

The domestic servant has been written about till she has become one of the most famous persons in society. Nobody says a word for the charwoman.

I am moved to champion this distressed lady.

As a beginning, let me admit that she has faults. Who has not? Frail mortal as she often is, it would be too much to expect her to nourish the higher virtues on a shilling or two a day. Take her in her morality and her want of it, she is more worthy of a modern poet's song than the knight of chivalry.

But, you object, she thieves. So, I return, did he; the most signal difference being that his pillage was on a large scale, whereas her peculations are on a petty scale. But, you go on, she is slatternly and slovenly. Did you ever try to fancy the slatternliness and slovenliness that were concealed by the knight's shining suit of armour? Better not perhaps. It is too certain that the Middle Ages were very dirty ages. Then, she tries to get her work over quickly. Well, didn't the knight prefer to charge down his foe at one rush, and have done with him?

If in their vices they are pretty much alike, in the higher qualities she has a clear advantage. His devotion was for one lady; hers is for a husband out of work, probably too idle to work, and for a large, hungry family. His devotion meant but a blow or two easily struck; hers means incessant toil from morning till night and her own washing-day on Sundays.

Perhaps I am prejudiced in favour of the charwoman. A true champion ought to be prejudiced in favour of his lady. It happens, however, that I have known two charwomen of the sort they say does not exist—the right sort.

No, they cannot be engaged. They are now taking the rest which was denied them on earth. For our acquaintance was an affair of long, long ago.

Mrs. S.——was a thin, white careworn woman, the mother of a pretty grown-up daughter, who was at once her pride and her anxiety. Her husband was still living—"at least, I daresay he be, sir"—in some corner of the American continent, whither he had betaken himself with his wife's savings, after having made life hideous to her during the best of her years. She had almost forgotten her fear that some day he might return. Her white face and shrinking nerves were his work.

How she toiled to keep her home together! Her hands may not have been particularly efficient—on that point I say nothing, being no judge—but they were always occupied with honest labour. Honesty was, indeed, a craze with her. She shrank from nothing—not even from the memory of her husband—so much as from the dread of taking a pin which did not belong to her. The phrase is here used in no figurative sense. I have known her refuse to take a pin to fasten her shawl when she was going home at night because permission had not been asked from the "Missis"; and once, when by chance a button or some such trivial article found its way into her basket, she trapsed all the way back to return it. She would decline to go to a cupboard for things most necessary to her work "How should I look," she would ask with some indignation, "if any of the family was to come and see me meddlin' in the Missis's shelves?" Many years' experience proved that these were no tricks to create a reputation. They were part of the woman, the expression of her rigid aversion from even laying an intrusive finger on what did not belong to her.

Mrs. B——was quite another kind of charwoman. She also had had her troubles. I should rather say, she had her troubles. They never ceased from assailing her. What the late lamented Mr. B—— had been like I have no means of ascertaining, but should say he was not exactly without fear and without reproach during the years of his earthly sojourn. Sons remained—their exact number appeared to be a mystery to their mother herself. "There's Bill and Alf, that's two," she would begin, and go on to Jim and Joe and ever so many more—sons remained, I was saying, to carry on the paternal philosophy of indifferentism. Ostensibly, they kept their mother. Really, she kept them. To every penny they brought her for housekeeping, she must have added six. As a rule they were out of work. Occasionally they earned a bit, and then the Blue Pig or the Black Dog saw much of their faces. In the words of Mrs. B—— "Young fellers must be young fellers, and they don't get much pleasure." She had the same smile for their idleness and their "breakings-out." In her eyes they could do no wrong. The excuse was always ready. And while they lounged at street-corners she was scrubbing and washing for all she was worth. It was a task of some difficulty to persuade her to leave off.

Mrs. B——'s only daughter was understood to have married well. Her mother was fond of descanting on the spaciousness of the house in which this daughter lived, on its convenience, the facilities it afforded for the accommodation of nine small children—yes, I think it was nine, though it may have been twelve. On one of her periodical appearances, however, she was full of the news that her daughter, Mrs. G——, had moved. "But the other house was so perfect!" "Yes, it was a good house, a very good house, but you see, ma'am"—this with a smile of mingled pity and difference for the necessities of the creature, man, —"it was so far away from the public as Mr. G—— uses." From which I argued, when I heard, that Mr. G——, being a husband and father who preferred the contiguity of his favourite drink-shop to the comfort of his wife and children, could not be so much of a model after all.

But to Mrs. B——whatever was, was right. Amid all troubles and difficulties she kept her smile and her rosy cheeks; her black eyes were never dimmed or her spirit daunted. If Mrs. S——was a miracle of honesty, Mrs. B——was a marvel of invincible good humour.

I should have preferred to celebrate these good women in verse: but I felt—and the reader must appreciate the dilemma—that any poem short of epical proportions would have been inadequate.—Thomas Lloyd, in the "St. James."

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"BABETTE" was the name she ordered to be piped as a scroll in pink on a cake iced in white, and she gave most explicit directions as to the quality of the cake, the fruit to be put in, and the finish. It was to be a large and expensive decorated cake, fixed on a stand, and the climax was the placing of ten candles round it. The confectioner, as he added up the total cost, remembered that the German fashion of burning candles round birthday cakes is rather a craze in London just now, and said pleasantly, "A birthday cake, Madame; your little girl, I suppose?" A haughty look passed over the face of the fair lady. "My little girl!" she said, "I have no little girl. Babette is my little dog, and I am giving her a birthday party."


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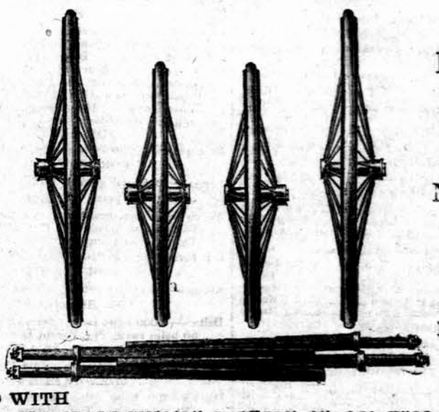

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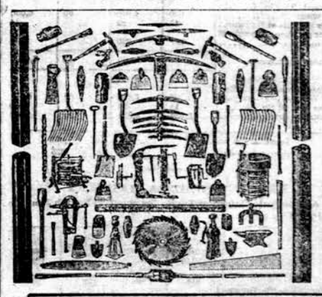

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Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

### Suit Dismissed.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Mulji Tejsey and others, carrying on business under the name of Mulji Dharsey, against Ramsey Dewji and others, trading under the name of Gangji Nensey, in which the plaintiffs claimed damages for breach of contract on the part of the defendants. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Bahadurji, and Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandy, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that by a contract dated 22nd October 1906, the defendants agreed to sell to plaintiffs 670 bags of rice at rates specified in the contract. By another contract of 24th November 1906, made between Gangji Nensey and the firm of Rowji Varjang, who were plaintiffs' agents in making the contract, the defendants agreed to sell 1,340 bags of Rangoon rice at specified rates. They offered to pay for and take delivery on the due date, but defendants failed to deliver the rice. By reason of the breach, the plaintiffs had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 718, as representing the difference between the contract price and the rate ruling on the date of delivery. A report of the details of the case has already been published.

The defendants did not admit that the firm of Rowji Varjang were the plaintiffs' agents, or that the plaintiffs had any right of action in respect thereof. As the damages did not exceed Rs. 100, this Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. The plaintiffs never asked for delivery of the goods. Under the rules of the Bombay United Rice Merchants' Association, the the defendants were bound by the rates fixed for the "vaida," and upon the footing of that rate, they had become entitled to Rs. 481, which they counterclaimed from the plaintiffs. Rowji Varjang had purchased from defendants 3,358 bags of rice, and defendants had become entitled to recover from them Rs. 1,381 by way of difference, no delivery having been taken under any of the contracts.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, first dealt with a question of misjoinder, which had been raised by the defendants, and remarked that, according to authority, no suit should be defeated for misjoinder. Withholding a plaintiff (Kurpal Dungersey) and making him a witness, was what the defendants alleged had been done in this case. Still the fact remained that the law said no suit shall be defeated for nonjoinder, and as non-joinder was all that the defendants alleged, his Lordship did not see how they could succeed in their further contention that, if it was proved, the Court must dismiss the suit. His Lordship dealt with this and other questions raised at the hearing at great length; and remarked that, taken as a whole, the plaintiffs' witnesses created an unfavourable impression on the mind of the Court. They were all men who should possess more than common intelligence as merchants and brokers in a keen market, but their silly prevarications, and often childishly absurd reasons and explanations, intended to extricate themselves from some embarrassing position, did suggest to his Lordship that what ingenuity and intelligence they might have possessed, was, for the purposes of this case, being put to ill uses; that they were not honestly trying to help, but strenuously trying to hinder the Court in coming at the truth. His Lordship held that there was a non-joinder, but he did not think that he need now make any order, or that on account of the non-joinder, he could dismiss the suit. His Lordship proceeded to dispose of it as it stood, limiting himself to the parties already on the array, and to matters in issue between them. His Lordship next dealt with other points of a preliminary nature. His Lordship reveiwed the whole of the evidence upon the different points raised by counsel, including the real nature of these "vaida" transactions. The learned judge said that, taking the evidence as a whole, and allowing that it was far from good evidence, the Court must do the best it could with it. And after carefully considering it, testing it by the ordinary tests, and looking at it, too, in the light of surrounding circumstances, and general probabilities, his Lordship concluded that the "vaida" rate of 8-11-0., fixed at the Association meeting of the 30th November, fairly represented the market rate of that day. On that finding, apart from the former finding that they were bound by the rate fixed on the 30th November, the plaintiffs would again fail on the merits. But his Lordship must add that he did not see his way to allowing the defendants' counter-claim. He had already given his reasons, and need add nothing to them.

### SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

### A Sham Transaction.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard in appeal a case in which one Vohara Ishabhai Hassanbhai, original plaintiff and respondent, sued the original defendant and appellant, Boshi Mangal Ranchhod, to obtain a decree for a declaration that he is the purchaser of certain property and that it is not liable to attachment and sale in execution for a decree for money obtained by the defendant against one Tayabally Amadji and others. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the respondent.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that he purchased the property from the defendant judgment debtors for Rs. 4,000, but that notwithstanding the purchase, the defendant got the property attached as belonging to his judgment debtors in execution of his decree and the plaintiff was unsuccessful in his application to have the attachment raised, and hence this suit was instituted. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the plaint property did not belong to the plaintiff and that the alleged sale was simply a sham and fictitious transaction intended to defeat creditors and that no consideration was passed from the plaintiff to the so called vendors and that the latter were the real owners of the property, although it has been nominally conveyed in favour of the plaintiff. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and declared that defendant was not entitled to attach and sell the property in execution of his decree against Tyabally Amadji and others. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the first point argued for the appellant was that the lower court had erred in throwing the burden of proof on the defendant. Their Lordships said that was not a tenable point in second appeal, unless it was established that there has been an error in procedure which entitled the Court to interfere under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and when "we examine the judgment, we find that all the issues, which should have been raised by this Court as proper issues were raised, that the Court had before it the decision of this Court which decided what were proper issues in such a suit, and that it discussed the whole of the evidence with reference to those issues, and having discussed the evidence, came to the conclusion that plaintiff was a bona fide purchaser. Therefore we think that the first point must fail." Regarding the second, point i. e., that plaintiff by a sale executed by his venders, one of whom was a Mahomedan mother purporting to convey as the protector and guardian of her children, could not convey to him the rights of those children, their Lordships observed that this point was not taken in either of the lower courts and so they could not regard this as a special case in which they should allow a clear point of law to be raised for the first time in a second appeal—In conclusion their Lordships said "we have no certainty that if we allowed it to be gone into we should not be obliged to remand the case to the lower court for taking further evidence." Their Lordships therefore refused the application of the defendant to be allowed to go into this point and dismissed the appeal with costs.

### FRAUDULENT SALE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original applicant and respondent, Bhagirathi, sued the opponents and appellants, Gopal Daji Sathe and others, for setting aside a court sale as fraudulent. Mr. K N. Koyaji appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. A. G. Desai.

The facts of the case were that the applicant Bhagirathi's husband filed a suit against one Bhaskar Sane. He failed in the suit and was ordered to pay the costs of the latter. Bhasker Sane then obtained a decree against her husband, and one Hanumantrao, her mortgagee, who was also her husband's mukhtiar for the conduct of the suit against Sane, promised to pay off the decretala mount, and thus persuaded her to go to Bombay. As a matter of fact Hanumantrao did not pay the decretal amount and the property worth over rupees two thousand after making allowance for the mortgage lien of Hanumantrao, was sold to one Gopal for a paltry sum of Rs. 25. A month afterwards Gopal sold the property to Hanumantrao, who thus by a fraudulent act became full owner of a valuable property for a trifling amount.

The original suit was tried by the Subordinate Judge of Chiplum, who held that a fraud had been perpetrated and refused to confirm the sale. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri, confirmed the order of the Sub-Judge. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the lower Courts have been satisfied that [by means of fraud, the agent of the judgment debtor's husband prevented the judgment-creditor from attending the Court sale in order that he might acquire the property for himself by the agency of the auction purchaser and his assignees, and an appeal was now preferred on the ground that the lower Courts had no jurisdiction to pass the orders setting aside the sale. After reviewing the evidence at length their Lordships held that the lower Courts acted within their jurisdiction. The courts have inherent powers to prevent their machinery from being used for the purpose of effecting frauds. To use the words of Mr. Justice Kernan in I. L. R. II Madras 267 it may be asked, "Is it to be held that the Court, though having knowledge of the fraud and requested by the party defrauded not to confirm the sale, is still bound to do so and thus ratify the fraud?]

In these circumstances, their Lordships confirmed the order of the lower Courts and dismissed the appeal with costs.

## POLICE COURT.

### REMARRIAGE IN VICTORIA-WALLAS' JAMAT.

Vali Raja, Noor Aliji, Ibrahim Tuja, Raji Vazir and Noora Vali, victoria drivers, were placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt and wrongfully confining one Noorbai, a woman of their community. Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at Law, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Saher, Barrister, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, Pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that the complainant, a widow, remarried one Misjee Valji by the "nikka" ceremony on the night of the 26th ultimo, but against the wishes of the jamat. This enraged the headmen of the jamat. The first accused went to the room of the complainant at Bapty road, where she was then residing with her new husband. Accused sought admittance into her room. On being refused, he flung open the door of the room in which the woman was and entering in, dragged her out and was trying to take her back to the house of her deceased husband in Bhendi Bazaar. In the scuffle, the accused assulted her and the first accused struck her a blow across her mouth. They then placed the woman in a victoria and removed her to Bhendi Bazaar, where she was confined in a house.

On receiving information, Inspector Carter went to the house and released the woman, who was then taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused were also arrested.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been recorded, the complainant and the accused informed the Court that they had come to terms. They were allowed to compound the case. The accused gave Rs. 125 as compensation to complainant and under took not to molest her in the future.

THE death is announced of Major-Gen. D. S. Warren, late of the West Yorkshire Regt. General Warren obtained his commission in 1851. He served in the Crimea, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and received both the Crimea medal and the Turkish medal. He also served in the Afghan War of 1880 and in the Soudan Campaign in 1885. At the close of the latter campaign he received the medal with clasps and the Khedive's star.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

### Saturday, 30th January.

ENTRY CLOSED AT 6 P. M. ON MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette
Mr James' bl aus m Gambara
Mr Kelso's b aus g St Patrick
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashatni Gold
Mr E R Fischer's b aus g Platoon
The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14 1 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Lady Metal
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b e h Virtuous Bay 13-3 (4 years)
Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Desert King 5 years
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14-0 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mahan 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad, aged
Mr N ohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England, 5 years.
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Reefat 13-3 3-4 4 years
Mr Newton's g a h Thousand, 4 years.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13-3 aged
Mr Mahmood Shiraze's b a h Zargaum aged
Mr H Jethabhoy's b a h Nelum 5 years
Mr C M Zuvari's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-2 aged
Messrs A Ebrahim and D Manekwala's bl a h Nusri Pasha 5 years
Mr Mufak's g a h Lizzy 4 years
Mr A M Ameer and M Goculdas' b a h Transfer 4 years
Messrs A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag III 13 3 1-4 5 years
Mr Lion's b a h Brutus 6 years
Messrs M Goculdass and Tahar Yunes b a h Meerdhan 5 years

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Captain Hodgson's g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2.
Captain Hodgrou's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-12
Mr D Runchordas' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14-0
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreez 13 3 3 4
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 14 0
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13 3
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14 0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
R K Surdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0
Mr G K's ch Roan a h Mannlichar 13 3 1-2
Mr Kadoo Gen Saleb's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Newton's ch a h Sanyakdhar 13-3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shimal 13-3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Tamim 13-2 1-4
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13-3 12
Mr Rowland's g a h Goodchance 13-3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13-2 3 4
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13-3 1-4
Mr R A Willis' g a g m 13-3 3-4
Nawab of Bhopal's ch a g Sahoon 13-2 3 4
Mr C M Zuvari's g a h Darby 13-2 1-2
Mr C M Zuvari's b a h Settler 13-1 1-2
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13-3
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 13-2 3-4
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3
Mr Nasralla Andria's b a h Creditor 13-2 3-4
Mr Rama Govendyce's ch a h Aden 13-2 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13-3
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Good Morning 13-2 1-4
Messrs Aboobaker A Rehman and A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' Hazza 13-3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maimoon 13-3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13-2 3-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Great Power 14-0
Mr Nassalla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3
Mr Oosman Soosmath's b a h Begler Beg 14-0

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.
Captain Hodgson's b a h King Cobweb 13 3 3-4.
Do b a h The Munshi 13 3 3-4.
Mr. James' ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint
Mr R R S' g a h Preeious
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Colonel Forbes' g a g Multiform 14 0
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dugfer
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer
Do g a h Swalior
Do g a h Darianoor
Mr Newton's b a h Lofan
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Wild Poppy
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr R S Forage's g a h Safoog
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr M Goculdass b a h Hazza 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass ch a h Jahangir 13 3 3-4
Aga S Shah and Mr M Goculdass' g a h Ajeel

THE NEW MAIDAN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor 3 years
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13-3 1-2 3 years
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Mizhir Beg 14-0 5 years
Mr Kassim Jurje's b a h Malta 13-3 1-2 4 years
Mr Tahar Yuni's g a h Nishan 13-3 1-4 4 years
Mr Mahomed Yuni b a h Fhaboor 4 years
Mr Hoosain bin Zaher's g a h Grey Flower 14-0 5 years
Mr G K's b a h Deligence 13-3 1-2 6 years
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14-0 4 years
Messrs A Hojan & J. Hamedan's g a h Mazi 13-2 1-4 3 years
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's g a h Balak 4 years
Mr Abdul Karim Safavi's b a h Zamra 13-3 3-4 4 years
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13 2 3-4 4 years
Mr Adil's b a h Beyhazar 6 years
Mr Adil's ch a h Bailey (late Daghistan) 4 years
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunes 6 years
Mr S A Washeds g a h Darwen 4 years
Mr Abdoola Tamimis ch a h New York 13 3 3-4 4 years
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's g a h Royal Mail 14-0 6 years
Mr Buder bin Alwas' g a h Yasen 6 years
Mr Abdoola Taha's g a h Gulshaful 4 years
Mr Ally Mishre's b a h Goldman 14-0 3 years
Mr Abdul Aziz's g a h Mehdi
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13 3 1-2 6 years
Mr Yessuj Zaid's ch a h Fruit Salt 4 years
Mr Abdoola Maholla's ch a h Zoobair Flag 6 years
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's b a h Mirza 5 years
Mr Abdul Mohson Jeweser's g a h Sam 13 3 1-2 3 years
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Middleton
Mr Hamed Zaidan's g a h Mubrad 14-0 4 years
Mr Ally Deeb's ch a h Brukat 3 years
Mr Mufak's b a h Sandid 14-0 3 years
Mr Karrem Ameer's b a h Hosan Beg 13-3 4 years
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Arab Boy 13-2 3-4 4 years
Messrs A M Saifs and R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm 13 3 4 years
Messrs E Kareeh and M Daya's g a h Thavil 13-3 1-2 5 years
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's b a h Americus 15 year
Mr Hamed Hazamy's g a h Quick Fere
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Rubio 4 years
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer 3 years
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Jadir 4 years
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second class 14-0 5 years
Mr Jassim Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph 4 years
Mr Syed Mustapha Ber's g a h Rakesh 14-0 6 years

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 25.

### INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Amongst the proposals to be considered at the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association at Umballa on the 11th proximo are (1) to make a rule that the side fouled may require any player on the other side to retire and be replaced by the fifth man; (2) that no pony under six years be granted life certificate; (3) that racing certificates be not accepted for polo ponies; and (4) that the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association be held in alternate years at Umballa and Secunderabad or Poona.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

### THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

An Imperial decree will soon be issued commanding H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang to open the International Opium Conference in February next. Three names were given to the Prince Regent from which to select one as China's chief representative at the Conference, namely, Prince Kung, Grand Councillor Lu Chuan-lin, and Viceroy Tuan Fang. The Regent's choice fell on the last-named official.

### THE IMPERIAL FORCES.

In a memorial to the Throne the other day the Ministry of War reported that the expenses incurred for the upkeep of the Imperial forces of the whole Empire this year amounted to some sixty million taels and that the estimates for next year exceed that amount by twenty-two millions.

### THE DALAI LAMA.

The Imperial Household Department has sent in its report concerning the amount of the cost to the Government of the Dalai Lama's stay in Peking. The total expenses incurred, including cost of the presents of the late Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager to the Pontiff, bring up the total bill to nearly Tls. 300,000.

### VIGILANCE AT THE PALACE.

Since the appointment by Decree the other day of Princes Tsai Tao and Yu Lung, and H. E. Tieh Liang of the Ministry of War, as a Committee in charge of the safety of the Palace and Organizers of the new Imperial Guards Corps, the utmost vigilance is now kept over the movements of persons entering or leaving the Palace precincts. It is stated that even Princes and high Ministers of State personally well-known to the public and to the guards at the Palace gates must now produce their passes for inspection before they are allowed to enter or leave the Imperial precincts.

### THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ANHUI.

It seems that matters in Anhui province arising out of the mutiny in the cavalry and artillery barracks at Anking, the provincial capital, at November, are not yet in the satisfactory state that has been made out and that there is still considerable unrest, not only among malcontents, but also in the military barracks of the other arms of the Service. The authorities are, however, taking the bull by the horn and are disbanding several battalions whose loyalty seems to them doubtful and have asked for troops from the Peiyang to fill up the gap made by these wholesale disbandments. A Tientsin dispatch reports that three battalions of infantry and a detachment of 300 of the Chihli Viceregal Guards have received orders to proceed to Anking without delay.

### A SCARE IN SOOCHOW.

A Soochow letter states that there was quite a scare in that city on the 26th instant, owing to a report that had got abroad that anti-monarchist emissaries were conspiring with the troops stationed at the Changmen gate to start a rebellion. To guard against any possible outbreak the authorities in Soochow at once took possession of all the firearms in the barracks (cavalry and infantry) in question, and introduced within the city walls by the water gate some forty inland naval gunboats, each armed with a breech loading field piece and a machine gun detachments of the crews of the gunboats were then stationed at each of the six city gates and every preparation made to quell a rising. Nothing, however, has occurred and it is thought that the reports were set afloat by evil characters to test the preparedness, or otherwise, of the authorities.

### THE LATE EMPEROR'S MAUSOLEUM.

His Highness Prince Ching has been appointed by the Prince Regent to superintend the construction and repair work of the Ta Cheng-yu Mausoleum; where the remains of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu are to rest. The Mausoleum in question has been in process of construction for many years in preparation for the Imperial occupant.

Owing to the numerous high-handed actions reported of Russian subjects in Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, the Waiwupu has been instructed by the Prince Regent, by advice of the Grand Council, to enter into a special Convention with the Russian Government for the proper control of Russian subjects in the dependencies named above, so as to protect the interests of local Chinese subjects.

### INDIGNATION MEETING AT ANKING.

An Anking, capital of Anhui province, dispatch states that owing to the refusal of dealers in prepared opium in that city to pay the heavy duty on the drug demanded by the authorities, the Intendant of Police of Anking ordered the arrest of six of the dealers on Wednesday (December 30). When this became known, the Anking Chamber of Commerce and various mercantile guilds of that city at once called an indignation meeting to protest against the action of the authorities. It is probable that a general cessation of business will happen if the officials persist in levying the heavy duties intended.

### THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The "Eastern Times" learns that the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France purpose to recommend their respective Governments to reduce a portion of the Boxer Indemnity as a proof of their friendship for China.

### TO STUDY RUSSIAN METHODS.

Prince Su, President of the Ministry of the Interior, who has a great admiration for the Russian Secret Service, intends to send a number of his best officers in the Metropolitan Constabulary to St. Petersburg to make a close study of Russian methods, with a view to their introduction into this country.

## EVERYBODY'S ALL RIGHT.

He was a sailor-boy of about eighteen, and his companion—probably his girl-cousin—seemed to have met him at the station and to be conducting him to spend some of his leave at her home. Evidently the boy had been to see his parents and was satisfied with their general condition, for the conversation went like this:—

"And how is your father?"
"Oh, 'he's' all right."
"And your mother?"
"Oh, 'she's' all right."
"How does Lucy get on at school? She must be a big girl now."
"Oh, 'she's' all right."
"Are the boys quite well?"
"Oh, 'they're' all right."

There was quite a long pause after this, and then the girl tried again. "However do you sailors manage to live on a ship?" she said. "You must find it very monotonous." For the first time the mariner smiled. He answered the earlier part of the question by shaking his head. "Oh, 'we're' all right," he explained.

## HIGH COURT.—JAN. 26.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.
298-07 Madhowji K. and C., Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champey Parbat and others, Captain, and V. Part heard.
546-05 Dickshit D and S, Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy, Vishram Raghavaya B and N.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Pomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamsherji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi, Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738 07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Daruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

119-06 Thakurdas and Co Sir Curimbhoy Ebraim and others vs Nusserwanji B Mistry.
749-07 Mehta and S Hookamchand Saroopchand and others vs Kesrichand Uiemall and others.
779-07 Shamrao M and H Talekchand Javerchand vs Mohunlall Doorgadas.
294-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkisandas Shivlal and others vs Doorgadas Mahanandram.
610-08 Tyabji D and Co Babulal Jainarayen and others vs Raghuram Bhandumall and others Chitnis M and M Jetha Lukha and Co vs Vasvantrao Madhevrao and others Bicknel M and K.
688-08 Mathubhoy J and M Perari Surya Narayan and Co the firm vs G Chiman Nursing and others Jamshedji R and D.
783-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Kupaji Dholaji and others the firm vs Janbai widow and others.
893-08 Malvi H M and R Bejnath Netharmal vs Ramjidas Bhiharilal and others.
1003-08 Mehta D and D Rehimabai widow vs Abdool Rehman Haji Ebrahim and others Payne and Co J M and B.
1105-08 T A Ghandy Bai Mani widow and others vs Dharsey Cullianji and others.
1020-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudin Shah vs Coochi Kehah bin Jalalsha and others Edgelow G W and Co.
1026-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudin Shah vs Malik Taj Begum widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.
1029-08 Payne and Co Gushadji Sorabji Bharucha and others vs Mohsin bin Sabh Barakjing Shamrao M and N.
1034-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Hinnraj Haridas vs Vasanji Canji and others Mulla and M.
1043-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Hormusji Bambote vs D B Mehta.
1063-08 Jehangir and S Bai Cooverbai widow vs Hirjibhoy Nowroji Anklesaria Bicknell M and K.

Testamentary Suits.

7-09 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

7-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
568-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
768-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.
261-08 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
629-06 C P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

494-08. Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
24-08 Wadia G and Co Muncbersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
25-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.
26-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
27-08 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
13-07 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.
12-08

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow and others vs Jafferbhoy Somji and others Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

793-04. Wadia G and Co, Nandlal Thakerseydas and another The Bank of Bombay and another Crawford B. and Co part heard.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Marismbai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.
681-06 Little and Co Geemandass Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis Mand M.
695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Esa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and others Kanga and Patell. For postponement.
396-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and P. For postponement.
903-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani Bebi Sakina widow and others.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K D Shroff.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co. Unwalla & P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jehangir M and Somji Bras Mignel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow N W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chhabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1909, for the execution of works and the supply of materials noted below :—

1. For one year from 1st March, 1909 to 28th February, 1910, and
2. For three years from 1st March, 1909 to 28th February, 1912.

(a) Supply of Sandstone excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
(b) Supply of Road Metal.
(c) Supply of Sand.
(d) Lighting of the Municipal Markets.
(e) Maintenance of Kerosine oil lamps, lamp-posts, &c.

2. Forms of Tenders, specifications and contract may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below :—

| FOR ONE YEAR. | | FOR THREE YEARS | | CURRENT YEAR'S RATES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount to be deposited with the tender. | Further deposit on acceptance of tender. | Amount to be deposited with the tender. | Further deposit on acceptance of tender. | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (a) 500 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | Rs. 6-8-0 per brass. |
| (b) 1000 | 4000 | 2000 | 8000 | Rs. 6-6-3 per brass for delivery in the City and Rs. 3-12-0 per brass for delivery at the quarries. |
| (c) 1000 | 3000 | 2000 | 6000 | Rs. 8-14-0 per brass. |
| (d) 25 | 50 | 50 | 100 | Rs. 0-12-0 per lamp per month. |
| (e) 35 | 65 | 70 | 130 | Rates can be seen in this Office. |

4. The current year's Contract rates for the abovementioned supplies and works are shown in the last column of the foregoing statement.

5. The Tenderers should submit samples of articles referred to in items (a) (b) and (c).

6. Tenders enclosed in separate covers signed and seals should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, upto the date abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
*Executive Engineer*, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1909.


## THE UNIONIST SPLIT.

As Reuter told us yesterday, the split in the Unionist ranks at home is growing serious and is likely to become more so. If they wish to succeed in the great fight which may follow the Budget debate in the Commons, they would do well to accept the advice of the moderate Unionist journals and compromise. But the prospects of compromise became more remote when prominent men like Lord Robert Cecil refer to the majority of their colleagues as "underhand intriguers." No doubt the Liberal Party will smile approvingly at the split, for it may result in victory to them, or at least reduce the Unionist majority to such small proportions, that they will be able to overthrow their opponents whenever they wish and pirouette back to power after a brief holiday. In the opinion of those who have best means of judging, the Unionist Party at the next General Election will have a majority of between thirty and fifty. At the present time the Free-fooders among them, who are determined to fight for their existence, and refuse to be "hounded out" of the Party, number fifteen. There are believed to be others who have not yet declared themselves opposed to Fiscal Reform, but who will go against any Government which attempts it. Mr. Balfour must introduce a Fiscal Reform Bill, when the fifteen and the others will vote with the Opposition and Government will be inevitably defeated. Without discussing the rights or wrongs of Fiscal Reform, it is easy to foretell the results of such a division. The hopes of the Unionist Imperialists would be shattered. The ranks of the Party would be hopelessly divided. The Government would be discredited, every by-election would be lost and the downfall would come. And, as a "Confederate," writing in the January number of the "National Review" remarks, "all this because a certain number of Free-food Unionist candidates selected by pocket associations are returned to Parliament for constituencies where the only choice is the Radical, as the lesser of two evils. In all such divisions the Confederacy is determined to give the electorate an opportunity of declaring its fiscal views; candidates will be in the field where invited, the seat may be lost, but at any rate Unionists in the House of Commons will be united; Tariff Reform will not be wrecked by the Party that initiated it."

It cannot be marvelled at that the Unionists as a body seek to rid themselves of those who are not with them. The Liberals would be just as glad to be free of the Socialists and Labourites, or to be absolutely independent of the Irish Nationalists. Where Party politics govern this, desire for unity must prevail. And the Unionists certainly have spared no effort in their endeavour to acquire it. They began their operations shortly after Mr. Chamberlain's illness compelled his retirement from the leadership of the Tariff Reform movement. Certain members of the Unionist Party advocated the relegation of his policy into the background, whereupon a handful of enthusiastic politicians adopted a plan of campaign and forthwith commenced operations. It was to them that Lord Robert Cecil referred as "underhand intriguers." They call themselves "The Confederacy." From a handful the Confederacy grew to a powerful association, numbering in its ranks several well-known Peers and a considerable number of Members of Parliament, a large proportion of Unionist candidates, as also many prominent men in the literary world, all of whom, whole-hearted and ardent Imperialists, are firmly convinced that Tariff Reform is essential to the future well-being of the country. The methods of the Confederacy are fully described by the writer to whom we have referred above. They lecture about the country and wherever a Free-fooder is chosen as a candidate, they furnish a man they prefer, whose views are more in accordance with their own, and in many constituencies they have been requested to supply candidates in view of the next General Election in preference to a local man who is opposed to Fiscal Reform. So great has been the success of their agitation and their tactics. They have money at their command and so the expense of a fight has little terrors for them.

The Confederacy places Imperialism before everything else, and that is probably the secret of its success. United politically and socially, its members are powerful, and having come to the conclusion that the last convert has been made by peaceful persuasion, they determined to strike, or, as it is put in our telegrams, to ostracise those who are not with them. Hence the alarm of which we are told and the decision of the Free-fooders to resist. Then can be no doubt that a severe struggle is before them, for the Confederacy is stated to possess a guarantee Election Fund sufficient to run Tariff Reform candidates against all the Free-fooders in the Unionist ranks, should it be found necessary. The Confederacy, we are told, "comprises many men whose pockets are as deep as their political convictions and just as full." There being little or no Unionist organisation at the present time, the majority of representatives of constituencies at the gatherings of central bodies are merely the paid agents or nominees of the sitting member, the greater number of Unionist electors are not represented at all, and their voices are scarcely heard in the councils of the division. The Confederacy, therefore, has built up its own organisation, independently of the recognised party, and when they find a man of their own more fully represents public opinion than the sitting member, they do not hesitate to offer a candidate to replace him, conducting meetings and educating the people according to their principles. What discount we must deduct from the statements of the Confederates, how much we must set down as mere bluff there is no means yet of ascertaining. So far as we can see, the only compromise possible is the submission of the minority, since as Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated at Birmingham, and has been foretold by many political writers within the last few months, the first work of a Unionist Government will be the introduction of a Tariff Reform Budget. Meantime the Unionist Party is threatened with a split as deep and wide as that which befel the Liberal Party over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals.

**The New Trustee of the Parsis.** The appointment of a new Trustee of the Parsi Panchayet Funds in place of the Trustee who had resigned, excited a good deal of interest in the Parsi community for several reasons, the chief of which was that this is the first time such an appointment has been made by the High Court. Up till now any vacancy caused in the body of Trustees was filled by co-opting a new person by the remaining Trustees. This was declared a very irregular procedure by the High Court in the recent case, though it had been persisted in for more than three-quarters of a century, ever since the present Panchayet Trust Funds were established in 1823. From the time the Trust Deed was made first in 1854 and again in 1884 this irregularity was not noted, and in absence of protest from anybody it continued. Even when a protest was made quite recently by seven very influential persons of the community, and the matter was before the Court, the Trustees a few months ago followed the same irregular course by themselves co-opting the present Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy in the place of his late father as a Trustee. The Court pronounced this last act to be very injudicious, as its decision in the matter of the protest was then pending. That decision was given two months ago and the protest as regards the appointment of Trustees was upheld. The Trustees were held to be not validly appointed, as all the five had been at one time or another irregularly co-opted by the body of Trustees themselves. But the Court, looking to their great individual merits and to the fact that they had administered the Trust with scrupulous honesty, reappointed them as the valid Trustees on 27th November last. It is in this recently appointed body that a vacancy occurred, because one of the five whom the High Court had appointed declined the office on the grounds of advanced age and inability to perform its functions. This Trustee was, as the High Court stated on making his appointment, "the present head of the Allbless family—a family known for its many benefactions to the Parsi community; and his mature experience and wisdom would be of the greatest value in the management of the various funds and institutions in the hands of the Trustees." But Mr. Hormusjee Allbless is nearly 80 years of age and was known to be willing to resign long ere now on account of failing health. During the fourteen years that he has served as Trustee he has been eminently useful to the community by bringing to bear on the questions coming before him his ripe experience and wisdom, as the Court well said. It was a matter of regret among the community that his health could no longer permit of his continuing in the office. In the place of Mr. Hormusjee Allbless the Court has now appointed Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, a worthy man well qualified to succeed whose nomination will be hailed by the entire community. He is a much younger man, being just 55. His position in the community recently enhanced by the confirment of a Baronetcy as well as his descent marked him out for the office. The Readymoney family, to which he belongs, was formerly represented on the old Parsi Panchayet when that body was a real and a great power among Parsis. His father, the late Sir Cowasji, was well known for his philanthropy, and was of great service to his community on several critical occasions. He would have been a Trustee had he enjoyed good health. The new Trustee showed his public spirit by being the first to protest against the irregularity of the Trustees in the nomination to vacancies; and it is but meet that he should be the first to benefit by the alteration in the method of appointment. He is more known to the public for his catholic charities towards all communities, though he has by no means forgotten his own; and it may now be hoped that the Parsi community will receive the benefit of his ripe experience to an even greater extent than before.

**The Post Office Returns.** During the half year which ended in September last the Indian Post Office dealt with no less than four hundred and thirty million, two hundred and seventy-five thousand letters, parcels and newspapers, which is nearly thirty-four million more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The figures are somewhat astonishing, for they mean that the average was over one and a third letters per head of population. The largest increase is in the case of registered book and pattern packets which is 14·12 per cent., while unregistered packets of a similar nature increased by 6·54 per cent; but the increase is hardly comparable without an explanation that while the registered packets totalled only about seven hundred thousand, the unregistered reached the figure of nearly twenty-three and a half millions. An increase of over a million in the posting of newspapers is easily accounted for by the spread of education combined with the troublous times through which the country has been passing, stimulating a desire for news, and these factors must account for a part of the 13·20 per cent. increase in the number of unregistered letters, which totalled over one hundred and eighty-four and a half millions. Compared with the 13·20 per cent increase of unregistered letters, ·80 per cent. increase of registered letters bringing the total to eight and three-quarter millions is very small; and curiously enough the ratio of increase is reversed in the case of parcels, for while registered parcels increased by 11·72 per cent., unregistered parcels only increased by 1·59 per cent. There are times when one feels one has a grievance against the Post Office, but in view of these figures it is surprising the grievances, alleged or real, are so few.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at noon on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE dance at the Gymkhana takes place this evening at 9-45 p.m. Entrance from the Esplanade Road, Fort side.

BISHOP KNIGHT, of Rangoon, is now expected back from leave at the end of June next.

THE "Hindu Patriot" names Mr. P. L. Roy for appointment as Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

A FRONTIER report states that a big Durbar of Mohmands is to be held at Jellalabad during the Amir's visit there.

BABU MONMONATH MITTER is reported to have subscribed Rs. 30,000 to Babu Raroda Charan Mitter's Home for Hindu widows.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 2,462,879 maunds. with an increase of Rs. 26,287 in the earnings.

PROFESSOR Less-Smith's tenth lecture on "Business Economics and Higher Commercial Education" will be delivered this afternoon at 6-15 at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution. The lecturer will discuss the general question of protective tariffs, Swadeshi and countervailing duties.

THE Bishop of St. David's has addressed to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff a letter declining to attend a conference, at Cardiff to consider the desirability of legislation for the appointment of a Minister responsible for Welsh affairs and for the establishment of a Welsh National Council of Education, on the ground that he is opposed to both proposals.

A HOUSE agent in whose care some property, not many miles from the Exchange has been placed, is much perturbed as to the personal habits of a recently acquired tenant. The house is an old-fashioned one, and the agent was lamenting that it had no bath. "Oh, that doesn't matter," said the future tenant "I don't suppose I shall be in this district more than three years."

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES.

### The Barrier Strikes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 11.

ALTHOUGH Australian waters are reported on competent authority to abound with edible fish of great variety the people of the Commonwealth make smaller use in a fresh condition of the ocean's spoil than almost any other white community. The explanation of this is not far to seek. The fishing industry has never been properly developed in our waters. After long neglect it now appears that due attention is to be given to the possibilities of supplying the local market and of establishing canning works to utilise the surplus, which it is confidently believed will shortly be considerable. Australian inspectors of fisheries have again and again reported favourably on the prospects of building up a large and profitable industry, and stories of the abundance of particularly fine fish reached the other side of the world, and led to delegates being sent from Scotland to investigate the matter. It is now well-known that personal inspection more than confirmed the rumours of piscine wealth which the fishermen from the north of Great Brtiain had heard before leaving their homes. Even if there had been no visit of men interested in the industry from other parts of the world, the steps taken by the Commonwealth Government would have conduced to the exploration of Australian fisheries. Under the direction of Mr. Dannevig, the Commonwealth expert, investigations are to be made on a systematic basis, and these should be of the utmost value to the whole fishing industry of Australia. The "Endeavor," a vessel built for the purpose to the order of the Commonwealth Government, is now ready for her trial trip and she is to be manned by officers and a crew experienced in the work of the trawling. A useful career probably lies before this vessel which will go from State to State. The enthusiasm of the Scotchmen was not by any means confined to the prospect which South Australian waters afforded. Of the Victorian and New South Wales fisheries they spoke in terms of high appreciation, and it is almost beyond doubt that enterprise in different waters will be amply rewarded.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Speaking, at the official luncheon in connection with the Highland Society's gathering at Sydney on Saturday, the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher), after thanking those present for the warmth of their welcome, said he believed the Parliaments of Australia were not second to those of any other part of the world. They were apt to say that the Australian people were over-governed, but he asked them to cast their eyes to America, one of the greatest countries of to-day, and see if Americans were not more governed than Australians. However, it rested with the electors to declare whether they should be governed by several Parliaments or by one great Parliament. In his own view he would say that Australia was as well governed to-day as any other country in the world, or perhaps better. They were not perfect, nor did they claim to be, but there was no country in the world where the power rested more fully with the people to determine every act of legislation and every act of administration. Some people said there should be only two parties in each of the Parliaments and he would not complain if the people determined in favor of that course; but higher than party politics were great matters of concern to the people of Australia. There were national questions which stood out and which were the concern of every patriotic party. It mattered not whether there were two, three, or four parties. Let it be assumed that each considered that their views if given effect to, would be for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth, that "their aim was the welfare of Australia." Whether in years to come there would be only one great Parliament, was a matter for the people, and not for the politicians of to-day, Mr. Reid had said the previous day that for years past they had been afraid that Australian politics had got into a tangle of that hopeless kind which seemed to get more tangled the greater were the efforts of political wisdom of of Australia to untangle it. To-day how different it was. If politics were referred to at all it was in accents of peace and hope and goodwill. These national festivals helped to breathe fresh life into the sacred fire of partriotism which, whether it radiated in the far off lands of England, Scotland or Ireland, or was kindled on the broad expense of this verdant continent, made the whole British Empire greater, happier and stronger.

CONTRACT IMMIGRANTS.

The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Batchelor), made the following statement on Wednesday with reference to a question asked by Mr. McDonald in the House of Representatives, last session, in regard to the introduction by the Queensland Government of immigrants under contract at rates alleged to be under those now being paid in the district in which the men were to be employed. The Minister said he had received a reply from the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Kidston) enclosing copies of a report by the Queensland Director of Labour, giving details of the wages now being paid in various districts in that State, for general hands engaged in the pastoral industry, and it showed that the rate varied to a marked degree from, in some cases, 15s. to 30s. Under these circumstances it was important, he proceeded, to know, in order to see whether the provisions of the Contract Immigrant Act—that remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment were as advantageous to contract immigrants as those current for workers of the same class at places where the contract was to be performed—were complied with where these men are to be employed. Consequently the Minister has asked the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) to ascertain from the Premier of Queensland information on this point. Mr. Batchelor added; "It is obvious that if immigrants engaged at 20s. per week were admitted to the Commonwealth and sent to districts or stations where the ruling wages are 25s. or 30s., that would be a contravention of the Act, and it is at least probable that pastoralists who have now to pay higher wages, might take advantage of the opportunity of getting cheap labour by asking for these immigrants. To strike an average in districts" he concluded, "where wages are so widely different, is obviously an inadequate method of arriving at the actual condition prevailing."

THE BARRIER STRIKE.

At Broken Hill on Thursday everything was wonderfully quiet. The previous night a number of persons waited about expecting the arrival of a special train with the second contingent of Sydney Police. The train, however, did not arrive until 5 o'clock next morning, and then darted through the station to the crossing near the barracks, where the Police quitely detrained. An appeal for funds has been sent to all labour centres in Australia. The combained unions have fixed the following pay for men who have been doing picket duty:—Married men with four children £1 worth of goods; married men with under four children, 17s. 6d. worth; married men with no children, 15s. worth; single men, 10s. worth. No money will be given, only coupons for goods, redeemable at the co-operative stores. The combined unions have decided that the red flag of Socialism shall be carried in each march to change pickets. The flag if inscribed on one side "The world for the world's workers," and on the other "On behalf of the worker, thanks." A telegram has been received by the combined unions from Mr Thomas, the Postmaster-General, asking for a delegate to be ready to leave for Melbourne at a moment's notice to meet Mr. Justice Higgins. Mr. Nulty, the President of the A. M. A., addressing the men, said: "Do not do anything that is likely to do injury to our movement. Everything is in our hands, and I believe will continue so. I hope that you will keep on in the spirit you have shown. We must prevent people going on the mine by all reasonable means—that is, those going in to work. It is not those who are in that we care about, but those who go in. I believe that the struggle will continue for some time to come. It may be arranged within a fortnight, but again it may be many fortnights. We will continue until the mine is open to the men to work at the conditions at the time they knocked off."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The directors of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company met on Friday and considered the request for a conference with a delegate of the miners before Mr. Justice Higgins. As a result of their deliberations, the directors forwarded a letter to the Industrial Registrar of the Arbitration Court (Mr. Stewart), informing him that they were willing to meet a representative of the men and Mr. Justice Higgins in conference, provided that the union withdraw the pickets from the mine and the Company's works and property at Port Pirie and placed the Company in unrestricted and untrammelled possession of that which lawfully belonged to it. This decision was at once conveyed to Mr. Justice Higgins, who telegraphed to Mr. Stewart to ask him to inform the directors that neither litigant could dictate terms to the Court and that, moreover, the conditions related to conduct of which the Court had no official cognisance or control, but to persons with whom the State authorities could effectively deal. Mr. Justice Higgins declared that the conference must be unconditional. The directors of the Proprietary Company then communicated with the general manager (Mr. Delprat) and requested him to consult the officials of the union and ask them if they would comply with the board's conditions and not resort to picketing again during the settlement of the dispute. Copies of all documents were also telegraphed to the Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Wade), so that he might know exactly the stage which had been reached in the negotiations. Mr. Barnett, who went to Melbourne to attend the conference, is understood to have been given a free hand, subject to final agreement as to wage and terms signed for by the other miners.

COMBATING TUBERCULOSIS.

In conversation with a newspaper representative, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Jas. Mitchell) stated that arrangements had been completed with the Colonial Secretary whereby, from the 1st of January, this year, all the dairy herds of the State come under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Stock. A motion in advocacy of this change was originally passed at the Annual Conference of Producers, held last August in Perth, and was followed up by representations made to the Premier by the dairymen engaged in the city milk supply. It was felt that the supervision of the dairy herds should naturally form part of the functions of the Stock Department, who should exercise control over all live stock. After arranging a conference between the President of the Central Board of Health, who hitherto held jurisdiction over the live stock engaged in the milk industry, and the Chief Inspector of Stock, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture made the following recommendations to the Colonial Secretary:—1. That all milk from dairies where the cows are periodically tested and can be certified as free from disease, will be designated as "certified" milk. 2. Milk from all herds apparently in good health, while not up to the higher standard, to be pasteurised and to be designated "guaranteed" milk. In the opinion of the President of the Central Board of Health "guaranteed" milk is safer than even that of cows certified as clean, by reason of the fluid being absolutely free of disease. In order to pasteurise, accordingly, it would be necessary to erect a plant, which together with buildings is estimated to cost, approximately, £2,500, on some site convenient to the Central Railway Station. The Minister for Agriculture also decired that it should be impressed upon the health authorities that all milk should be compelled to go through the Pasteuriser, when derived from dairy herds which had not been certified as being absolutely "clean."

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* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

# THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

### Non-intervention in Internal Affairs.

### REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IMPERATIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A Foreign Office Communique has been issued, stating that Great Britian and Russia have no intention of departing from the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Persia. They are of opinion, however, that the state of affairs imperiously demands the introduction of a practical form of representative government. Consequently, as the economic interests of Russia and England are endangered, the two Governments are exchanging views to enable them to give Persia advice in the above sense. An identical Communique has been issued in St. Petersburg with the omission of the word "representative" before "government."

## WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

### Four Lives Lost.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The "Republic" was still afloat at ten o'clock this morning. The "Baltic" is standing by. A fog impedes traffic.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Four steerage passengers on the "Florida" were killed in the collision. The "Republic" sank during last night, while she was being towed to New York. Nobody was on board. The "Baltic," with the passengers of the "Republic" and "Florida," has arrived off Sandy Hook.

## THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

### Provocative Action by Turkey.

### BULGARIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A telegram from Sofia states that, in view of the information that Turkey is occupying strategic points in Rumelia, Bulgaria has called out the Reserve of the Frontier Division.

## DIRECT TELEGRAPHY TO INDIA.

### English Appreciations.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The newspapers publish prominently, with appreciative references, the introduction by the Indo-Company of direct telegraphy with India.

## THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI'S NEXT TOUR.

### Attempt to Beat a Record.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Duke of Abruzzi proposes to beat the high record on the Gaurishankar Range and afterwards hopes to visit Tibet. He will be absent for four months.

## THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

### Immensely Oversubscribed.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Russian loan has been immensely oversubscribed.

## FIGHTING ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

### Several Killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Reuter's agent, telegraphing from Constantinople, reports that fighting has occurred at Elala Station on the Hedjaz Railway, between Arabs and railway men. Several are reported to have been killed. The telegraph wires were cut.

## SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

### Attempted March on the Palace.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Socialists made a demonstration in Berlin, and tried to reach the Palace, but the Police dispersed them.

MR. MAXWELL left Calcutta last night for Bombay, where he makes over charge of the Post Office of India to Mr. Stewart Wilson, who returns from leave by next Saturday's Mail steamer. Mr. Maxwell then proceeds home on furlough.

## THE TOTTENHAM AFFAIR.

### London Astounded.

### THE PRESS ON FOREIGN DESPERADOES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Tottenham affair is astounding London. One assassin shot and wounded himself, while the other was brought to bay in a cottage and was shot dead by a policeman. Several of the twenty-two people who are now reported wounded are dangerously hurt.

The papers emphasize the danger of offering asylum to foreign desperadoes.

## TANGSHAEYI'S VISIT TO LONDON.

### Cordial Reception Assured.

## THE "TIMES" ON CHINESE FINANCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The London "Times," in a leading article on Chinese finance, welcomes Tangshaeyi, who is expected in London to-day, and assures him of a cordial reception. The "Times" hopes that he will enlighten Great Britain on several points of recent Chinese policy.

The article refers lengthily to the issue of Chinese bank notes without proper safeguards as tending to injure the credit of China. It considers that the time is approaching for making the Board of Revenue the sole authority for negociating foreign loans.

## AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

### Departure of Last Detachment

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The last detachment of the American army of occupation has quitted Cuba.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mayor E. L. C. Berger, of the 69th Punjabis, is dead.

The Earl of Leicester is dead.

[Thomas William Coke, Second Earl of Leicester, was born at Holkham on 26th December, 1822, and was a descendant of the famous English lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who framed the Petition of Rights in the time of James I. and wrote a Commentary on the Tenures of Littleton. For these services he was knighted by that monarch and appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The Earl was educated at Eton. He was Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk from 1846 to 1906 and Keeper of the Privy Seal to His Majesty when Prince of Wales. The heir to the Earldom, which was created in 1837, is Viscount Coke This Earldom, which first appears in Sir H. Nicolas's pages with the remote date of 1103, underwent a long succession of extinctions and forfeitures till it became distinctly a modern line. The most notable among former holders of the title, excepting only Sir Simon de Montfort, was the discarded favourite of Queen Elizabeth, a son of the Duke of Northumberland. He (Sir Robert Dudley, K.G.,) was the only representative of that creation, and later extinct lines were started in 1618, 1744, and 1784. A descendant Thomas William Coke. for many years MP., for Norfolk, was the recipient of the present title. The creation of 1744 was also to a Coke.]

## DISMANTLING OF COAST BATTERIES.

### Departure of Artillery.

### COROMANDEL COAST UNPROTECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

The 89th Company, R.G.A., which has formed part of the Garrison of Fort St. George since the 7th November, 1906, has left Madras in three detachments. One detachment left for Rawalpindi, another for Calcutta and a third for Roorkee on Saturday evening, to join the companies of Royal Garrison Artillery at those stations.

Madras has now ceased to be, from a military point of view, an Artllery station. Not long ago the Field Batteries left St. Thomas' Mount and now the Company has left Fort St. George. The three old Beach Batteries—"Napier," "Lighthouse" and "Clive"—have been dismantled and the Cast of Coromandel now lies open for any foe to land, whithersoever he listeth.

## MIDNAPUR CONSPIRACY.

### Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPUR, JANUARY 25.

In the Conspiracy Case here to-day, Mr. Gregory replied for the prosecutin.

Both the assessors then found the accused not guilty.

Judgment is to be given on Thrsday.

## MULTAN'S LATE RAID.

### The Units Engaged..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

News from Peshawar shows that the general cordon arrangements which reulted in the breaking up of Multan's gang wre under Colonel Biddulph. The officers who led the cavalry sections, which were actively engaged, were Captain Lance and Lieutenans Curtis and Muir, of the 19th Cavalry. A duble company of the 59th Rifles under Cptain Williams arrived in time to assist in acelerating the surrender of the survivors of th gang. The gang numbered fourteen, of whm three were killed, including Multan, and o to the pre sent seven have been captured.

## THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

### Important Measures Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

The meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, to-day, the Governor presiding.

Several interpellations were made referring, among other things, to the placing under restraint of persons residing in Agency Tracts of the Madras Presidency under Section 11, Madras Regulation 11 of 1819, and Section 7, India Act 24 of 1839.

Various forest grievances, starting of grain-banks, late running of trains on the South Indian Railway, Primary Education, the high prices of food stuffs, etc., were discussed.

The President announced the assent of the Governor-General to the following Acts:—

(1) The Madras Revenue Recovery Amendment Act, 1909 (1 of 1909), on 5th January 1909.

(2) Act to Repeal the Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866, Madras Act No. 5 of 1866 (2 of 1909) on 7th January 1909.

(3) The Madras District Police and Towns Nuisances Act Amendment Act, 1909 (3 of 1909) on 8th January 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes then presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Bill.

Discussion is proceeding.

## THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

### Accused Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

At the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, appeals filed by a batch of forty-five prisoners who had been tried in two separate groups before Mr. C. J. Spencer, Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, came on for hearing to-day. Of this batch the first appellant, Gurunatha Iyer, ex-police officer, who was found by the Sessions Judge to be the moving spirit, was sentenced to transportation for seven years, while Loganatha Iyer, a graduate teacher in the Hindu College, Sankaranarayna Pillay, Sankaranaya Iyer, Ramalingam Pillay, and Kanagasabapathi Pillay, the other ring leaders, were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, while the rest were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The offences with which they were charged were mischief by fire to a building and property, being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, etc.

Mr. G. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, being indisposed, Mr. Richmond with Mr. T. Ananthachariar, instructed by Inspector Sankarnarayana Iyer of Tinnevelly, appeared for the Crown. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswmy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer, with Mr. A. S Balasubramania Iyer, appeared for the second appellant Loganatha Iyer, whose case was taken up first. Mr. R. Sadagopachariar represented the third appellant Gurundaha Iyer.

Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer, in opening the arguments on behalf of Loganatha Iyer, detailed the various offences with which his client was charged. He proceeded to deal with the evidence in the case both documentary and oral.

The case is proceeding.

## INDO-AMERICAN PENNY POST.

### Privilege Denied to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The Postmaster-General, United States of America, has informed the Home Government that he is not at present prepared to agree to the inclusion of India in the arrangement whereby penny postage letters are exchanged between the United States and Great Britain. The two-penny half-penny rate therefore remains in force so far as India is concerned.

## THE S. S. "ONIPENTA."

### Fouls a Dredger's Buoys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Onipenta" fouled the buoys of the Port Commissioners' dredger on Friday, tearing open her side. She was consequently beached immediately on the Shalimar sands, where she is sinking five to six feet at every tide. Last night the bulkhead burst with a report like a cannon, shooting water high in the air and flooding the engine-room. The vessel now lies with list aport, totally submerged. Salvage seems impossible, and her fittings and everything movable within reach is being torn from her.

## RAILWAY ENGINEERING STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The following covenanted temporary Railway Engineers have been brought upon the permanent establishment with the sanction of the Secretary of State:—Messrs. Victor Bayley, Ebenezer Fraser, Walter Butcher, Richard Byren, and Edwin Watson.

Mr. Clarence Owner, Temporary Engineer, North-Western Railway, has also been brought upon the permanent establishment.

## ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, the Governor of Bombay, who left here on the 13th instant for a tour in Sind, returned to Bombay yesterday in the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge." The "Hardinge" arrived in harbour at about 12 noon. Half an hour later his Excellency left the ship in the R.I.M. Launch "Bee" and landed at the Apollo Bunder, and drove thence to Government House, Malabar Hill. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Surgeon; and Captain E. G. Drummond, Aid-de-Camp.

## THE KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE

### Prosecution Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 25.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Baptista resumed the cross-examination of witness Chawan, who said he allowed Shenolikar to use his small room before he read of the theft from the school in the local papers explaining how an attempt to manufacture bombs was made. Witness said the first accused read something in the paper, which was with them, and then took some acids from a bottle, though how much of each acid they took he could not say. Witness was neither arrested nor detained by the police. He was taken to Kavalia's bungalow which was at present used as a temporary Jail. Here he told the police the part he had played in throwing pieces of glass and the gun into the tank. After the "panch" was called, witness was still in the service of His Highness. His pay was Rs. 8 per month.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Accused in their statements denied the charge and complained of being severely ill-treated by the police. They said they were not allowed to sleep and were given no food till they signed ready written papers which were brought to them. Being severely ill-treated they signed the papers. They were beaten last night, but could show no marks.

## A SEDITIOUS POEM.

### Printer Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Hem Chandra Sen Gupta has been bound over by the District Magistrate of Dacca for one year, in two sureties for Rs. 2,500 each, and a personal recognisance of Rs. 5,000, under Section 108, C. P. C., for printing a seditious poem.

## ENQUISTRAL PRESS CASE.

### Appeal against Confiscation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

A Lahore telegram states that an appeal to the Chief Court has been filed in the Enquistral Press confiscation case.

## THE RAILWAY BOARD.

### Inspection of Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Sir Frederick Upcott is now inspecting the East Indian Railway, whence he proceeds to inspect the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Mr. S. Finney leaves on 1st February to inspect the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Mr. W. Wood shortly visits Chittagong and Shillong.

## THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

### Signor Scrinzi's Concert.

As was anticipated there was a packed house at the Empire Theatre last evening on the occasion of Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of the Italian Earthquake Fund, the programme of which appeared in our yesterday's issue. The stage of the Theatre was prettily decorated with flags and grasses, palms and foliage, the handiwork doubtless of the ladies who so kindly helped Signor Scrinzi in his labour of love and to whom very much credit is due for the delightful entertainment provided. H. E. the Governor kindly permitted his excellent Band to contribute two of the items, the opening pieces in each part of the programme, which, it is needless to say, were rendered perfectly, and but for the lateness of the evening two more items, for which the Band was put down in the programme, would have been also enjoyed. The gems of the evening were the 'Cello Solos by Miss Heaton, who kindly responded to an undeniable encore, her masterly style of handling her instrument proving her to be a Cellist of a high order; as also Mrs. Collie's Violin Solo and the Violin Duet, in which she was associated with Mr Schmuck. Her double stopping in her solo and the pizzicato movement in Goddard's duet were very sweet, and both of these items were indeed a musical treat. Miss Willis sang with musical feeling Faure's "Crucifix," and by a translation in English, kindly provided by Mrs. Collie, the audience was able to follow the fair singer. The Obligato provided by Mrs. Collie (Violin) and Miss Heaton's 'Cello added much to the effect of the song. The Trio for Pianoforte, Violin and 'Cello, Mendelssohn's Andante in B flat, though simple, was very effectively rendered. Here, too, Mrs. Collie took the leading part on her violin, while Miss Bolus, who also undertook the accompaniments on the piano to some of the songs with much credit, proved quite equal to her task, the 'Cello being played by Sergeant Saywell of His Excellency's Band. Madame Lilian Stone was in splendid voice and displayed careful training in her successful rendering of Verdi's "Ernani, Ernani, Involami!" and German's "Waltz" song from the Opera "Tom Jones." Mr. Comfort's song "Land of the Almond Blossom" merited much deserved applause as did Mr. Gillet's splendid rendering of Schumann's "Three Musketeers." Both these gentlemen are possessors of fine baritone voices and it would give the public of this City much pleasure to hear them more frequently. Their clear enunciation of the words of the songs they sang so well last evening was most marked. Mr. Rehnius has been heard before in Bombay, and his soft and clear rendering of Tosti's "Preghiera" on his fine cornet was much appreciated. Signor Scrinzi, who organised the concert, was unable to fulfil the latter of his engagements last evening, owing to the lateness of the hour, but his talent as a Pianist was evident not only in his execution in the Andante movement in the Minuet from Weber's Sonata Op-39, but in his sympathetic accompaniment to Madame Stone's songs and his sublime rendering of Chopin's "Marche Funebre." His Excellency the Governor's Band also played the Italian National Anthem before the programme was opened, and the Concert concluded after midnight with "The King." Mrs. Millard fulfilled the somewhat trying task of presiding at the Piano to accompany several of the songs, for which she deserves much praise and Mrs. Rhenius played her husband's accompaniment on the Piano. It is to be hoped that the Fund for the benefit of the survivors from the Earthquakes in South Italy will benefit largely from the proceeds of this most delightful Concert.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

THE Army Council is satisfied that in the event of a war, entailing large demands upon our Home horse supply, there would be a sufficient number of horses in the United Kingdom for all purposes, both in the Regular and Territorial Forces. It is well known, however, that the class of animal that would be of most use for military purposes is steadily decreasing in numbers and will continue to do so as the adoption of motor traction becomes more general. In fact, the supply of horses for the Army in the event of a sudden emergency will be the greatest of problems that military experts of the near future may have to solve. The County Associations are at their wits ends to procure horses for their mounted troops. In Kent, Lord Harris has devoted a scheme for the registration of horses in the county. It is hoped that owners may be induced to register their horses for the use of the County Territorial Forces, in the event of a sudden demand occasioned by general mobilisation. The price of the horse would be registered at the figure it would be likely to fetch under the circumstances of a pressing demand. These registrations would be renewable annually. Owners would further receive a sum of five pounds for the use of their horses during the fourteen days annual training, which in agricultural districts would probably be taking place during the busiest time of the year. It is therefore improbable that £5 will be considered adequate compensation for the loss of the horse's services at such a time. Fees for vetting will also not be inconsiderable, in addition to compensation to be paid for damage or loss that may occur during the training. Lord Harris's scheme is more hopeful of success than many others that have been devised. It is a case of having to make bricks without straw, but even that is a simpler task than raising artillery and cavalry without horses.

The new Musketry Courses for Regulars and Special Reserve are about to be issued and come into force for next year's musketry training. There is a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the advantages of many recent changes in the method of the musketry training of recruits. Many officers of experience hold that bulls-eye shooting is the fundamental basis for the education of the recruit and under the new methods it has been practically abolished. The whole matter is to be brought before the general meeting of the Army Rifle Association next month, when proposals will be made for a modification of the changes that were recently brought in as well as those it has now been decided to make in the course for next year. The Army Council has notified its strong disapproval of a movement, started some months ago, to enroll men for the National Volunteer Reserve. There are at present, in London alone, 101 branches open for recruiting and as many more in the provinces and altogether nearly four thousand men have been enrolled, all of whom, it is stated, have seen military service. As none of the men enrolled are eligible for service in the Territorial Army, this movement in no way clashes or interferes with that scheme. The Army Council, however, declares that the attempt to raise this force is both illegal and unnecessary and that it could be carried out only under the ægis of the County Association, who will form a Reserve from men leaving the Territorial Forces. It is early days to be contemplating the formation of a Reserve out of a force that is itself at present only recruited up to two-thirds of its required strength. The Army Council has taken some time to make up its mind as to what view it should take of these outside, though patriotic, efforts to assist the scheme of national defence, but it is certainly to be regretted that it did not give expression to these views some time ago when this National Reserve movement was first started. Individually, no doubt, the Council fully sympathise with the very laudable effort and regret the disappointment caused, which, however, might have been avoided had the promoters of the scheme ascertained at first if it would receive official recognition. It is to be sincerely hoped that the country will not lose the services of these four thousand useful men that have already been enrolled. Lieut.-Colonel Ford, the founder of the movement, has expressed his intention to go on with it in spite of the rebuff he considers he has received from official quarters. One hesitates to believe that the "Army and Navy Gazette" is quite serious in suggesting that the officers and men of the Territorial Force should be ordered to wear a small but conspicuous badge when in plain clothes. The innate dislike of the Britisher to adorn himself when in civilian garb, with any such distinctive marks, is well known and any attempt to compel him to do so would give rise to so much dissatisfaction as the introduction of the ridiculously designed efficiency medal has caused. The idea cannot but be associated with "The Boy Scouts," or the Blue Ribbon Army, the badge of which is now but seldom seen though the cause it strives for is more flourishing than ever and steadily increasing in its number of adherents.

There was a large gathering of Jewish soldiers and sailors, under the command of Colonel de Zara Cohen, for the Chanucah Service at the New Synagogue. The Jewish element in the Army is said to be on the increase. There is certainly a large number of young Jewish officers to be found in some of the more expensive regiments, though they do not always bear Jewish names. London's call to arms will not be sounded in vain; no doubt the same spirit that inspired the Trained Bands will bring the citizens out to-day as it did more than three hundred years ago. The Duke of Fife as President and Lord Esher as Chairman of the County of London Association have called on the citizens to provide 27,175 men for the Territorial Force, expressing confidence that they will respond to the call in a manner worthy of London's patriotism and position in the Empire. The Kentish men and the men of Kent are coming in at the rate of 100 a week and the county is now only 400 men short of what its old Volunteer force was. Patriotic M. Ps. are offering to increase by 50 per cent. their subscriptions to the cricket and football clubs who will provide four men for the county regiments. Recruiting certainly looks more hopeful at present than ever it has. The scheme of the organisation of the Territorial Force is about as good as could be devised, but its strength should be doubled and the period of the annual training extended to at least 28 working days.

Cross-country running can never be adopted as a form of military training to take the place of route marching. March discipline and the marching power of the infantry would very quickly deteriorate if it did. The cross-country running now being carried out at Aldershot has its counterpart in the "Kutta lakri" parades customary in many Indian regiments during the hot weather. One of the daily papers which usually devotes a column to military matters declares that running keeps the men much more fit than route-marching, as well as resembling the efforts demanded of infantry when advancing in the attack! The same paper goes on to state that next March "the whole of the striking force at Aldershot" will be let loose over Hampshire and part of Surrey for the cross-country championship race, for which each unit will enter one or two teams of fifteen men each. Landowners and farmers will not view these performances with much favour, though they may derive some comfort from the statement that the whole of the "striking force" at Aldershot will only be thirty men for each infantry unit.

President Castro's downfall is a great disappointment to the large German firms with whom he had placed orders for ships and arms. Germany received him with open arms and would give no credence to the many rumours that were current regarding the stability of the President's position. German statesmen had hoped that through President Castro they might considerably promote Germany's influence in South America, both commercially and politically. It is now very probable that France and England may get the orders given by Castro in his bid for for German favour.

In spite of the declaration of the Army Council that the National Volunteer Reserve movement is illegal and an infringement of the State prerogative, the promoters of it are determined to make a great effort to win over public opinion as a means of obtaining official recognition for their scheme. It is therefore intended to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, at which a resolution will be passed to present a national petition to the King, praying that the State should equip and organise these National Volunteers, four thousand of whom have already been enrolled. It is remarkable that official cold water should be thrown over a patriotic movement of this nature while London is putting forth every effort to raise 11,000 odd men to complete its quota of the Territorial Army. How far the appeal to the citizens of London has been successful is not yet known, but there are many who declare that the result of this appeal must decide the issue between the two questions of voluntary or compulsory service. The difficulty will most probably be easily overcome by simply reducing the number of battalions in the County of London regiment which, by the bye, has no less than twenty-five battalions. No one ever did imagine that the Territorial Army would be recruited up to its full paper strength, as a shortage must be shown in some districts, though one would prefer it should not be in the seat of Empire with its population of close on five millions.

It is a matter of general comment that the Naval authorities should find it necessary to keep pickets at Waterloo Station just at this time when military pickets have been abolished at Aldershot. Moreover, the military passenger traffic from Waterloo in very much in excess of the naval traffic; it has not however been found necessary to establish military pickets at the railway station. The naval pickets are quartered at the Union Jack Club, where the demand for beds is already much greater than the number available, owing to the crush caused by the leave season. If the Naval authorities find it necessary to send pickets to London, they should certainly satisfy themselves that in finding quarters for them they are not depriving soldiers and sailors on leave of accommodation to which they have every prior claim.

The War Office holds views on the question of the invasion of this country which have little in consonance with those held by the Admiralty. In short there are two theories of defence: the Naval one that invasion is an impossibility, and the military one that it is not merely a possibility but very much a probability. Lord Roberts's views that we cannot rely entirely on the Navy for the security of these islands are now generally accepted. Perhaps there are none more aware of the truth of Lord Roberts's statement in this respect than naval men themselves. The possibility of a foreign fleet eluding ours is constantly illustrated in the Naval War game.

Mr. Gooch, M. P., and the Co-operative Holidays Association hope to promote an 'entente' with Germany on the principle that holidays spent abroad assist the cause of peace. They display a sanguine nature if they really believe that the presence of the "every day" holiday Britisher on the Continent can in any way help the cause of peace. However, the Association is in no way discouraged by the Kaiser's latest indiscretions and has decided that its operations must be extended to Germany with a view, it is said, to averting war with that country.

The Kaiser, who recently described himself as "England's best friend," has now bestowed warm praise upon Count Schlieffen for contributing the celebrated article to the "Deutsch Reveue," in which England is referred to as Germany's "implacable enemy." People are asking in Germany what the Kaiser really does think. Assembling all his commanding generals on New Year's Day he explained to them that it was his desire to read the article by the late Chief of the General Staff, because it set forth so clearly his own views. If we can take this confession as made in all seriousness, then we must believe that the Kaiser is in favour of immediate preparations for a great war on land and sea. In the same number of the "Deutsch Reveue," in which Count Schlieffen's article appears, is an article by a distinguished naval expert, Admiral Ahlefeld, now retired, in which he endeavours to point out that a naval war with this country need not by any means be the hopeless undertaking for Germany that it would appear and that there exists a lively desire amongst German naval officers to try conclusions with a worthy rival. This desire is of course reciprocated on our side and merely shows that a proper spirit of martial emulations exists amongst the officers of the great rival Naval Power.

## SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

### Augmentation of Engines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 25.

Five new engines for the Kalka-Simla Railway are coming out from England on the s. s. "City of Madras" and one on the "Knowlesley Hall," due in Karachi on the 27th or 28th instant, while nine more are promised for shipment on the 24th March next.

These 15 engines will be railed direct from Karachi to Kalyar, will be put together there and should be brought into use within a week of arrival.

This addition of 15 locomotives will practically double the power and will, it is hoped, put an end to the traffic blocks and delays, which are sometimes experienced at present.

The Railway possesses at present only six engines of the above class, six more of a class nearly as powerful, but with a somewhat troublesome tendency to derailment, and ten small engines of altogether inferior weight and utility. When, probably, some time in April next, the full number of new engines has been received the Railway will not only be in a position to meet the annual rush up to Simla, with all its attendant heavy traffic, but should be able to take up the Mail contract, if the abolition of the Tonga service should also be decided on, and the carrying of the Mails offered to the Railway.

A CLERGYMAN asked why a Salvation Army band was making "all that noise." He was asked by the leader, "What are the church bells ringing for?" The cleric replied, "To call the people to church." The Salvationist retorted, "Well while your bells are calling the people to church our band goes out and fetches them in."

## LIQUOR COMMITTEE.

### To-day's Sitting.

THE Abkari Committee resumed its sitting yesterday at the Customs House. Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Customs and Abkari, was the first witness examined yesterday morning.

Asked by the Chairman, Mr. Hatch said that the consumption of foreign spirit was increasing faster than that of country spirit in the proportion of 34 per cent. against 12 per cent., that was to say, the consumption of the former had increased nearly three times that of country liquor. He could not distinguish from those figures the cheap German spirit from better class spirit, because the figures were based on the sales recorded in the shops where they did not distinguish them.

The Chairman: Some witnesses have said that foreign spirit is preferred to country liquor on account of its flavour?

Witness: I am told that the foreign spirit has this advantage that it does not leave any taste or smell in the mouth. About the country liquor it is said that one's friends and relations can know from the smell that one has drunk liquor. I was told by two or three persons that they like diluted spirit because it was not very strong.

Witness further said, that to his knowledge methylated spirit was not drunk in Bombay. He had made enquiries and he had found that methylated spirit was not drunk in Bombay. He did not think that it was drunk by coolies in Thana.

The Chairman: As regards the suggestion that there should be a general warehouse where all bottling operations should be done under the general supervision, what do you say?

Witness: I think we might have a general warehouse, but big bottlers like Mr. Oomrigar, should be allowed to do it in their own godown under the Abkari supervision. I do not believe that any illicit bottling goes on at present in Bombay, but there is a danger of it in the future, and it would therefore be better if bottling operations were conducted under supervision.

The Chairman: Have you heard what Mr. Kathoke said?

Witness: I did not hear it, but I read it in the papers.

The Chairman: Do you think there is any foundation for that?

Witness: I do not think so. The Excise Department has never heard that such a thing goes on. There was no temptation for them to do so. If they want to sell cheap, they can import cheap stuff direct from Europe in hogshead. This stuff can be as cheap as rectified spirit.

Examined by Mr. Procter, witness said that to his knowledge, sour claret and black grapes and blood from the Bandra slaughter-house were not used in bottling the wine. It was possible to mix anything, but it could be detected by the consumer. He did not know who consumed the cheap port-wine.

The Hon'ble Mr. Procter: Do you think that bottling should be done under the Abkari supervision?

Witness: There is already a supervision in as much as Inspectors can pay a surprise visit to the godowns where the bottling operations are going on. Small bottlers should be discouraged as much as possible, but bottlers like Messrs. Phipson and Messrs. Oomrigar, should be allowed to bottle it in their own godowns as their operations are on an extensive scale.

The Chairman: They object to definite hours of work, putting it on the score of labour?

Witness replied that he did not think that as a satisfactory reason. He understood that Mr. Oomrigar objected to it on the ground of expense and inconvenience.

Witness further said that it was not possible to carry on adulteration to an extensive extent without being detected. He would allow large dealers to bottle in their own godowns under the eyes of the Excise Department, so that there could be no abuses. He had not known of any instances of abuses practised at present.

Witness further said that he was against the system of putting liquor licenses for auction in the case of foreign liquor owing to "cut-throat" competition that it brought about.

Asked by Dr. Dadachahji, witness said, that on the same ground he objected to country-shops being put to auction sale. He did not like the idea of having liquor shops in Government premises as it would be inconvenient for present shop-keepers to remove to the new premises built by Government as suggested in Calcutta. It was however possible to make it a condition for those who took out new licenses.

The witness in the course of his written statement, said that information gathered from shop-keepers pointed to the increase in foreign stuff being in in cheap brandies from Germany, whiskies from Scotland and rectified spirit. The liquor shop-keepers did not, however, admit that the lower classes of native drinkers were deserting country liquor and taking to foreign liquor. Among various reasons he had heard of the increase in consumption of foreign liquor were the following; (1) the supposed virtue of "brandy" as a specific against plague had led to its introduction among classes who had never drunk foreign liquor prior to 1896; (2) there had been an increase of drinking among higher caste Hindus (Banias) who adopted the "civilized liquor of the European" in preference to mhowra or toddy spirit; (3) foreign spirit left little or no smell or taste in the mouth; this was no inconsiderable advantage when a man was ashamed that his friends or family should know that he drank; (4) foreign spirit could be imported and retailed in Bombay in wired and capsuled bottles with attractive labels at a trifle over the price of the same quantity of mhowra spirit. The ordinary price for a quart bottle of cheap foreign spirit in Bombay was Rs. 1-2, but in some shops it was sold as low as one rupee which was the price of a bottle of country spirit. The considerable increase in European population in Bombay during the last ten years was another factor which ought not to be overlooked. The number of European residents in Bombay according to the census of 1900-1901 was 12,273, while the number in 1905-1906 was 14,374, an increase of nearly 17 per cent. The increase in the trade of the Post, moreover brought every year a larger and larger number of thirsty sailors in Bombay. He did not see how correct descriptions of foreign spirit were to be enforced, in the absence of any test by which the base of the spirit could be discovered. The country of origin might be insisted upon as part of the description, for instance, brandy from Germany should be labelled "German Brandy." But this would not protect the customer from being imposed upon in all cases; for instance, large quantities of the cheapest spirit were imported as "Scotch Whisky" from Scotland, and these spirits would continue to pose as "Scotch Whisky."

Dr. Mann, of the Agriculture Department, Poona, and Mr. L. R. Joshi, Secretary of the Poona Temperance Association, were then examined and the Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MR. ALLEN, Magistrate of Dacca, has recovered from his wound and returns to India from leave next July.

## THE NUNDYDROOG DISASTER.

### Further Details.

### FRESH AIR BLASTS.

### MORE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

Regarding the fire in the Nundydroog Mine, Kolar Gold Fields, a correspondent writes :—

Just before 5 a. m. Nundydroog gave the alarm signal and the volunteers turned out in large numbers under the impression that something requiring military force was taking place. It turned out to be a fire in the North Shaft of the Nundydroog mine. In a short time all the mine officials assembled on the spot. A party went down Taylor's Shaft with the object of trying to extinguish the fire, but the gasses were so overpowering that they had to return hastily to the surface. It was decided to batten down the mine in order to prevent air penetrating and keeping the fire alive. When this was done it was discovered that air was still being supplied from Walker's Shaft in Tank Block Mine, which is connected with Nundydroog underground. It was then 10 p.m. Two Englishmen, one Italian and two Indians were told to shut down the mouth of this shaft with planks. It could have been effected almost from the surface, but the men ventured too far. The last to descend was a Eurasian lad, who was carrying a lantern. He saw it go out, and realising the danger, turned and mounted upwards. Those below him must have recognised it at the same moment. Although evidently already somewhat overcome by fumes, they clung to the feet of the boy above, who in turn held desperately to the side ladder they were on. He says he called for help, but before this could reach him he felt his feet were unclasped. He knew his companions had fallen below, his own escape being probably due to his nearness to the top of the shaft and the fresh air about it. He gave the alarm and at great risk to themselves the party ventured down and recovered the bodies (for both were dead) of one Englisman and the Italian. They could not reach the others further down. All sorts of suggestions were made, but it was found too dangerous to carry them out. Risking fresh human lives was prohibited.

When all efforts (without unjustifiable exposure of men to danger of asphyxiation) proved unavailing, it was decided to wire to Madras for diving dress and postpone the attempts to recover the bodies till they arrived. The mine again was closed down.

In the evening Smith, the Englishman, and McGardi, the Italian, were interred with military honours.

Great sympathy is felt for the father of McGardi, who is also a miner, as he lost his nephew in the last fire at Nundydroog. He has since lost three daughters in Italy. Disasters never come singly.

There were three air blasts last night and this morning, the last at the Mysore Mine, resulting in the death of a young Italian miner and three Indians.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. A. Blakeney, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel A. N. Carr, deceased. Dated 1st October.

Staff.—Lieutenant T. R. F. Bate, Royal Horse Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Southern Army. Dated 1st January.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Major A. S. Arnold, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Major R. DeL. Faunce, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain H. M. Henderson, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; and Captain N. B. G. Strong, Squadron Officer, to be "pro-tem" 4th Squadron Commander; vice Major E. H. Cole, transferred to the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 27th October.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Captain A. H. Butler, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain S. F. B. Dalrymple-Hay, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major C. A. Roosmale-Cocq, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 7th November.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major A. Roberts, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. Lowther on leave, or until further orders Dated 9th November.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 25.—Colonel Kirkpatrick, A.H.Q., from Calcutta.
Brig.-Genl Bond, A.H.Q., from Simla.
Capt. Wagstaff, R.E., from Rawalpindi.
Major Waters, West Ridg. Regt., from Shanghai.
Lieut. Large, 3rd Middlesex, from Singapore.
Lieut.-Col. Elkington, R.A.M.C., from Jhansi.
Major Lloyd Jones, 113th Inf., from Quetta.
Lieut. Nilford, 98th Inf., from Colombo.
Lieut. Gassori, 3rd Middlesex, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 25,—Brig.-Genl. Bond, A.H.Q., to Aden.
Major Rouse, 61st Pioneers, to Secunderabad.
Lieut. Moore, 130th P.W.O. Balu, to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Captain A. W. Hepper and Second-Lieutenant Franstadt, Royal Engineers, embarked on the 6th instant, and Captain R. D. Baker, East Lancashires, embarks on the 3rd proximo for a tour of duty in India.

Colonel W. H. Sitwell, British Service, has been selected as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Robinson.

Second-Lieutenant Watson, 1st Royal Dragoons, is transferred to the 33rd Cavalry, Indian Army.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Moffatt, Leinster Regiment.

Lieutenant Milman, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment, Lieutenant. E. W. Chadwick, No. 108 Company, succeeding him at Attock.

## HYDERABAD NOTES

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 19.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras, Lady and Miss Lawley, and suite will pay a visit to Aurungabad during the latter half of next month, where they will stay a day for the purpose of seeing the Ellora Caves. I understand that H. H. Nizam's Government has instructed the Subadar of that Division to make all the necessary arrangements, and it is probable that the Prime Minister, accompanied by his Private Secretary and A.-D.-C's., will proceed to Aurungabad to receive the distinguished visitors.

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The Vicar-General, Father Civati, who is in Secunderabad, has, as representative of the local Italian community, written to the Prime Minister asking him to convey their heartfelt thanks to His Highness the Nizam for his generosity in donating a handsome sum for the relief of the sufferers from the sad catastrophe that had devastated the once beautiful towns of Messina and Reggio di Calabria.

***

The Parish Priest of Chudderghat, last Sunday morning, announced from the pulpit that he would not in future allow any marriage to take place during the evening and that he will positively insist on marriages being celebrated in the morning at Mass. That, further, he would yield to no consideration in regard to evening celebrations. He explained the solemnity of marriage as a sacrament, and said that the proper time to receive the sacrament was during the celebration of Holy Mass. He strongly denounced improvident and hasty marriages, and used warm language in respect of those which he significantly termed—scandalous. The text of the Gospel for the day was the presence of Christ at the marriage when He turned water into wine. He said, bearing this in mind, the happy couple should, in approaching the altar, be in such a condition of purity as to be worthy of receiving the divine blessing of Christ, when alone a marriage was sanctified.

***

Park Lane, in Secunderabad, has been closed to motor cars, as their running on such narrow roads is considered dangerous. In the City and Suburbs there are many narrow roads over which motor cars go pelting along. It is high time that the authorities take a lesson from what has been done in Secunderabad, and stop the use of such roads by motor cars.

***

Since the re-opening of the Schools, the Middle School curriculum has been undergoing changes, to the annoyance of teachers and the inconvenience of pupils. Only to-day I find the books are finally set down and are the following:—Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, six pieces of poetry from different authors, David Sinclair's History of India revised by Stone, Longman's Geography, including the Outlines, Bernard and Child's Geometry, Part I, and a New Manual of Grammar. Besides, there are the optional languages, for which there are special works. Had the framers of the curriculum stuck to the Royal Reader No. V, which was originally intended, instead of Lamb's Tales, I think it would have been better by far. They are, perhaps, in a better position to decide upon what is necessary but one could only wish that the genius of Shakespeare would enter into the constitution of his admirers.

***

Since the time Major Wake has taken charge of his duties of Special Commissioner, he has done what is admittedly excellent work. His first care was to remodel the Municipal working machinery, which is now fairly in trim ; and he has now settled down in earnest to the particular work for which his services were requisitioned. Now that he has taken everything into his hands, is it not a question for Government to consider whether there is need for keeping any longer mere figure-heads for the purpose of merely signing papers. When the season for pruning comes, sentiment should give way to good sense, and the Hyderabad Exchequer should be relieved from useless burdens. There is also that handy weapon the 55-Year Age Rule to help the Government, and why, therefore, should its operation be stayed ?

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

THE hired transport "Rohilla," Captain J. Smith, asrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on the 6th instant. She brought drafts consisting of 58 Officers, 33 ladies, 27 children, 14 Warrant Officers, 14 women, and 28 children, 1,269 non-commissioned officers and men, 73 women, and 69 children :—The following are the names of the Officers :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Col A D Young, R A | Lieut F K Leslie, R Fus |
| Major and Mrs G M Franks R A, and 3 children | Captain and Mrs A W Hepper and child, R E |
| Captain W B Walker, R A | 2nd Lieut H P Philby, York and Lanc. |
| Captain W N Leggert, R A | Lieut D H Davidson, Seaforths |
| Major and Mrs W J Napier, R A | Lieut J R Brownlow, R Lanc. |
| Lieut D A Sandford, R A | Lieut and Mrs J Gordon and 2 children, 2nd Wilts |
| Lieut H M L Mansfield, R A | Captain and Mrs O'Meara and 2 children, I A |
| 2nd Lieut P B Dresser, R A | Lieut A de E C Charles, I M S |
| Major and Mrs E P Carter R A, and child | Lieut Hon B A Forbes, R I Rifles |
| Lieut E Philips, Worcester Regt | 2nd Lieut W M Ommaney, I A |
| 2nd Lieut C A Wythes, Worcester Regt | Lieut E C Kenny, 1-39 Gurkhas |
| 2nd Lieut J H Pelly, Worcester Regt | Lieut W H Blood, Guides |
| 2nd Lieut J V Bridges, Worcester Regt | Lieut E A Bickman, R W Fus |
| Lieut C A Russell, R G A | Lieut R Pollock, 51 Sikhs |
| 2nd Lieut K I Nicholl, 2nd R Welsh Fus | Lieut A H Stuart-Menteth, 24 Punjabis |
| Lieut A B Wigley, R Sussex | Captain G H Hodgson, 32 Sikhs |
| Lieut and Mrs G C Morphett, R Sussex | Captain H A G Pratt, 36 Sikhs |
| Lieut B E Clarke, 2nd Leicesters | Lieut H M Wightwick, Punjab |
| 2nd Lieut V W Venorn, 2nd Leicesters | Lieut C M Luck, R I M |
| Lieut and Mrs E St L Shaw and child, 2nd E Surreys | Sub-Lieut H R Bowers, R I M |
| Lieut P S Fryer, York | Mrs Powell and 2 children, R A M C |
| Captain Mrs A W Ingles, West Yorks | Mrs Riddle and 2 children, R A M C |
| Captain R Tyndal, Durham L I | Mrs Pullen, R G A |
| Lieut Col E Butt, R A M C | Mrs Downing, R I Regt |
| Major and Mrs J C Connor and 2 children, R A M C | Mrs Walton and 2 children, 46 Punjabis |
| Major and Mrs M P Corkery, R A M C | Mrs Lawrenson and 2 children, I A |
| Major and Mrs J F Morgan, R A M C | Miss E. S. Newall, Warwicks |
| Major and Mrs A G Thompson and child, R A M C | Miss Elkington, R A M C |
| Captain and Mrs J Mathews, R A M C | Mrs Weir and child, R I Rifles |
| Lieut and Mrs Landen and child, North. Fus. | Mrs Wagstaff and child, R E |
| Lieut H Tomkinson, 1st Dragoons | Mrs Kerwick and 2 children, I O D. |
| Lieut L Fransdadt, R G | Miss MacDonell, I S M D |
| Lieut W O C and Mrs Bowden-Smith, 2 R Fus | Miss I McNally, Q A I M N S |
| Lieut and Mrs C M Vasser-Smith, Shropshires | Miss J M Browning, Q A I M N S |
| Lieut R A C Murray, Seaforths | Miss L F Heale, Q A I M N S |
| Captain and Mrs J L Carter, Ox. and Bucks | Revd F H Francis, Chaplain, C of E |
| | Revd W Buscot, Chaplain, R C |

MR. J. ADAM, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, goes on long leave shortly and will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Rose, R. E.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### THE ABUSE OF FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Squire.—"That half-sovereign is for yourself, John. I hope you'll have a merry Christmas, but don't take too much drink and get into trouble!"

John.—"Thank'ee, sir ; same to you, sir!"

### HIS JOB.

The rector of a country parish, having sent blankets and coals and some of the good things usual at Christmas to an old parishioner, a lady expatiated warmly to him on the reverend gentleman's kindness.

"Don't you think," she asked the townsman, "that it's good of Mr. Blank to look after you like this, and send you all these nice things?"

"Good of him !" exclaimed the old man in blank amazement. "Why, wot's 'e for ? "

### ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Proof was being given as to the fact of a certain Mr. Smith having been on board a steamboat when her boiler exploded. Mrs. Smith, who lost both her husband and his travelling trunk, having brought an action for damages, a German witness, on being asked if he had seen Mr. Smith on board, replied, "I didn't see him on board de boat de last time."

"You didn't?" said the company's lawyer, who thought the case was now safe. "Where did you see Mr. Smith?"

"Vell," said the Germanic one, "ven de schmoke-pipe and me vas going up, ve met Smith coming down."

### HOW SHE EARNED THE SIXPENCE.

A man had been in the habit of getting his tea at a certain restaurant for many years without any cause for complaint. Lately an Irish waitress, new to the job, was employed at the place, and from lack of experience she invariably brought the liquid refreshment with the most part of it in the saucer.

This the gentleman could stand no longer.

"Look here Bridget," said he one evening, "if you bring my tea to-morrow without spilling a drop in the saucer I'll give you sixpence for yourself."

"All roight sorr," replied Bridget, "Oi will do that, sorr."

The following evening the gentleman appeared and gave his order as usual. Imagine his surprise when, a moment or two later, the girl was observed wending her way towards him carrying a plate of bread in one hand and a cup of tea in the other.

"And what has become of the saucer, Bridget ?" enquired the man.

"Shure enough, sorr," replied the girl, "to make roight shure of the sixpence yorr honor promised me, Oi thought it best to lave the saucer on the counter."

### THE SUBURBANITE.

It's beautiful out here. Only thirty minutes to town, and the birds sing, the dandelions stand on their heads for joy, and the ozone can be cut in chunks. There are no drawbacks whatever, except:—

That the Browns have a garden party in the summer every night that lasts until 2 o'clock in the morning.

That Smith gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning to run his lawn-mower for exercise.

That Gray's parrot is awake at a 3 o'clock and begins to tell the neighbours what she thinks of them.

That Green's milkman has instructions to come rattling up at the same hour, and that he spends ten minutes chinning to the said parrot.

That Herkimer moved to the suburbs on purpose to keep dogs, and that he has five of them to bark and howl more or less all night. That the Williamsons have a goat, and the first thing he does after daylight is to get those five dogs after him. That Johnson has his coal delivered at 6 a. m.

That Parker has his breakfast food delivered at 6 a. m.

That Davis keeps a loud gramophone and Tompkins is learning to play the bassoon, and they are not obliged to go into explanations why they do.

That every woman for half a mile is trying to get every other woman's servant away.

That the gas gives out and the sewers flood the cellars during a storm. With these exceptons, and a few more added, life near the seaside is one long-continued dream of bliss.

### WHAT—AGAIN!

The two belligerent men faced each other.

"You're a prevaricator."

"You're a yellow pup ! "

"Fight ! " shrieked a small boy.

The curious crowd began to gather.

"Come round the corner, where a bobby won't bother us," said the prevaricator. And the two hastened to an empty plot, dogged by a crowd of bloodthirsty men and youths.

Arrived, the prevaricator mounted a wooden platform that was not there yesterday, while the pup dived into a box and extracted therefrom a bulging bag.

Then the "prevaricator" thus addressed the crowd:—"While the doctor gets out the packages of our magical herbs, guaranteed to cure cancer, bunions, all skin diseases, &c., I will entertain you with a few sleight-of-hand conjuring tricks."

### UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.

Miss Sarah Brooks once had a disconcerting experience whilst forming one of a house party in the country. Worn out with dancing she retired to bed, but she relates, "As soon as I closed my eyes a gruff voice quite close to me said, 'Good night nurse.' I was too scared to utter a sound. I could only peep round in the cold grey light of daybreak to see where the door was. Then the voice said, 'Hullo Sarah ?' I found my voice now and protested strongly that a practical joke could be carried too far, and that this was scandalous. I was going to rouse the house, when by the increasing light I saw a parrot's cage on the table not far from my bed. I had been put up in what was usually the nursery and the nurse's name was Sarah."

### KNEW HIS NAME.

The man was jealous, insanely jealous, though, heaven knows, the girl gave him no cause.

They never do.

He knew the name of the man he feared.

He did not tell her so, however, but beat about the bush, as they do on the stage.

At the same time, when this story opens, they were having an emotional tussel.

"Oh, George," she said, "what is the matter ?"

"You know well enough," he replied bitterly.

"I assure you I do not," she insisted.

"But you do, and you do nothing to make our life sweeter."

"Tell me what I should do," she pleaded ; for though she might be frisky with George, she did not wish to lose her grip of him entirely.

"Oh, George, George, why are you not frank with me ?" she pleaded again.

George's face became ashen grey at her hateful words.

"That is it," he hissed, the awful fire of jealousy blazing in his eyes. "That is it, Miss Smithkins ; if I were Frank with you, instead of George, you'd be all right."

The girl would have replied, but she could not. Her tongue clave to the roof of her mouth.

The other fellow's name was Frank.

### NOTHING DONE.

"I hear somebody in this crowd said I was a 'liar,' blustered the village bully, approaching a group of men he thought he knew. "Where's the guilty party ?"

"I guess may be it was me," quietly rejoined a husky stranger, who measured fully 6 ft., and looked to be stronger than an ox, as he pulled off his coat and proceeded to roll up the sleeves of his shirt.

"Oh, that's all right," continued the bully, as he hurriedly backed away. "Keep your clothes on ; I didn't say I wasn't."

### TRUTHFUL.

Ethel was going to take supper with a little friend.

"Now, dear," said her mother, "when you are leaving, you must bid Marian's mamma good night, and tell her you have had a pleasant time."

When the little girl returned, her mother asked if she had done as she told her.

"Nos 'zactly, mamma," was the reply. "Marian took the biggest piece of the apple and spilled lemonade on my new dress, so I couldn't say what you told me ; but I told her mother good night, and said I thought Marian had had a pleasant time."

### GUILTY.

Scribbler had come from the office in the evening quite "played out" because of the output of his pen and brain that day. He was lying on the couch in the sitting-room after supper, when Mrs. Scribbler, who had been reading a magazine, said,

"See here George Scribbler, here is something that fits you to a T, and I want you to read it."

"What's it about ?"

"It's about that funny kind of men who must have everything just so in their homes, no matter how hard it makes it for others. You know that you are one of the funniest men alive. Every rug and chair and book must be exactly in its place, and a little dust sets you to scolding. You must have a clean napkin every meal, and you cannot eat if there is a tiny spot on the tablecloth, and everything must be served just exactly so, or you get grumpy. Now, is not that true?"

"A man likes to see things in order in his own house," said Scribbel.

"Of course he does, and I try to keep things in order, but I defy any woman to maintain the degree of order you expect with four or five children in the house. Now, this article refers to just such unreasonable, fussy men as you are, and it is not one bit too severe even when it says that they are small spirited and lacking in true manliness. I do wish that you would read the article."

"I don't need to," replied Scribbler, sitting up to stretch and groan.

"I'd like to know why you do not need to read it, George Scribbler ?"

"Because—well, the fact is, my dear, I wrote that article myself."

## SOME HINDRANCES TO CHINESE PROGRESS.

WERE we to attempt to catalogue all the difficulties which stand in the way of Chinese progress, from a Western point of view, we should discover far too long a list to be summarily dealt with. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with nothing a few which might, with some little care and goodwill, be overcome.

There is nothing extraordinary or unnatural in the disposition so strongly manifested during recent years, by which China is for the future, and wherever possible, to stand alone. This ambition, crystallised in the expression "China for the Chinese" is, we repeat, by no means unnatural or extraordinary. It is, in fact, common to all men whatever their nationality or colour. Where it is a hindrance to China for the time being is in the fact that there are many things in which, as yet, China needs foreign assistance. We say "as yet" advisedly, for unquestionably the time will come to her, as it has to Japan, when she will be able to steer her own barque, after she has built, equipped, and manned it, without outside help. But while skilled assistance is of benefit to her, she will but lessen her advance if she deprives herself of it.

Another way in which it seems likely that she will throw stumbling-blocks in her own path is in attempting too much. The number of her proposed reforms is Legion. They would fill at least a column of print in the mere enumeration. And the worst of all is that each is loud in its demands for money that is not forthcoming. Take the compulsory education scheme which has recently been announced with some evidence of pride. We know what compulsory education costs in Great Britain and the United States, where we can find figures to the last farthing giving every possible detail. Now Great Britain has only forty millions of people all told, While China has ten times that number. Schools have been established in every British village for decades past, and sometimes for centuries, and endowments are common. But how is China to secure for all her hamlets the ladder from the gutter to the Hanlin as her unpractical enthusiasts hope. She may be able to do so by and by. At present we consider it impossible, and to enter upon impossibilities is to hinder real progress.

Take again the case of her navy. For the present China is absolutely safe from aggression unless she goes out of her way to invoke it. Her territory has been guaranteed by several international agreements. What does she want with a navy just now? If she had a thousand million of taels to spend, (and every cent of that would be needed if she entered on a scheme of naval development,) they could be spent to for greater profit than merely to provide a naval temptation to an enemy to come and rob her of it. She does want a few good cruisers for the running down of pirates on her coasts, and a greater number of river gunboats for the same good purpose. These are absolutely necessary before she can hope to establish a name amongst the nations of the earth, and they would form a good nucleus around which the navy of her future could be constructed.

With her army it is different. She is not going to be attacked from without but her history for the past 200 years shows that she can never hope to to be free from internal commotions and rebellion, until she has a thoroughly efficient land force judiciously placed and ready for instant and effective service. The losses China has suffered from her perennial outbursts would have paid for all the reforms she is now so anxious to achieve, over and over again.

Last but not least, China is handicapped in her progress by the fact that most of her leading men are almost if not entirely unknown to the great men of other lands with whom they have to transact business. How much more easy it is for M. Isvolsky to come to an agreement with England when he can drop in at the Foreign Office in London and talk to Sir Edward Grey as a friend. The complicated affairs of Europe would not run so smoothly as they have done were it not that this intimate knowledge is the rule rather than the exception. Li Hung-Chang did make the tour of the world once upon upon a time, but he had no language except his own. The Chinese statesmen of the future must make a point of visiting Europe in order to see the men with whom their subsequent diplomacy will be carried on and they should be able to speak at least one European language, English, perhaps, for preference, as it would take them furthest in these days. It would be well if their Excellencies, Chang, and Yuan, were as fluent in English as is Wu Ting-fang for example. They would then find no difficulty in making themselves thoroughly understood wherever they went. How much a traveller is handicapped even with the best interpreters is too well known to need comment. The progress of China now depends on the skill and ability with which her leaders can manage her affairs and as it is impossible to overestimate the value of intimate knowledge of the persons with whom they will have to deal, so it is impossible to exaggerate the advantage to be gained from the possession of a universal medium of intercourse. We are glad to know that China is not unaware of these facts, that she is waking up more to the necessity of having sons of her own competent to meet the men of the West on their own ground and hold their own with them in all things.—"Celestial Empire."

THE Ballycastle (County Antrim) Guardian have been discussing a letter from the Local Government Board, asking what order they had made on a former letter from the Board in questioning that the papers should be supplied with forks at meals. It was decided to inform the Board that the Guardians did not consist forks necessary.

MAJOR-GENERAL EAWARD HARRISON, late of the Bengal Art. who died on January 3, at Norton, Sunningfields Road, Hendon, aged eighty-three, was gazetted to the Indian Army in 1844, and served in the Sutlej Campaign. He was present at the Battle of Sobraon, and received the medal for his services. He retired with the rank of Major-General in 1877.

## REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.

### II.

In a previous article, we considered briefly the sanitary functions of a refuse destructor. Although such functions must always be first in importance, there is no reason why full advantage should not be taken of the other possibilities arising from the burning of refuse. Refuse is a fuel—a very poor fuel, it is true, but still a fuel capable of generating a certain amount of steam in a boiler. Further, the very low quality of the fuel, although a disadvantage in the furnace, results in a large amount of clinker, which can be put to valuable uses. The amount of power obtainable from refuse depends upon a variety of factors. Probably the best class of refuse from the destructor point of view comes from the small working-class home in a fairly large town, and especially a manufacturing town. The refuse from such houses contains a large proportion of unburnt coal and cinder.

Of the refuse as it is fed into the furnance about 20 to 35 per cent. usually remains behind as a hard clinker, which may be put to a variety of uses. Perhaps the simplest plan is to employ it in bacteria beds on sewage farms, as at Withington. Another simple use is found for it as road metal for footpaths ballast, &c. These outlets have the advantage of requiring only a very simple plant for preparing the clinker. More expensive plant is necessary where the clinker is made up into mortar, flagging, or bricks. Mortar-making is the simplest of these processes, both as regards labour and outlay upon plant. The mortar is commonly sold at from four to six shillings a ton at the works. Sheffield, Rochdale, Nelson and Bury supply instances of satisfactory mortar-making. Flag-making requires a more elaborate plant ; that at Liverpool, supplied by Messrs. Musker, cost £1,275 and £225 for foundations and auxiliary plant. It is usual to make the flags with a facing of granite or hard stone chips, although this practice is by no means universal. At Withington the flags are 2½ in. thick with a granite chip facing of 1½in. thick. The cost of making, apart from capital costs, is two shillings a square yard, of which just over half is expended upon labour. At Perth the cost is 2s. 2d; of which cement accounts for 1s. 2d. and labour only 5d. At Liverpool the cost is about 1s. 8d. per square yard, no facing being used. Of this charge labour requires 5½d. and cement 10¾d. Capital charges will add sixpence or eightpence to this. At Bradford the total cost of production for faced slabs is 2s. 5d. and the selling price 3s., which gives a very substantial profit upon the capital invested. Brick-making from clinker has not, so far, made a great deal of progress This no doubt is due to the fact that the saving in material effected by the use of clinker is offset by the relatively heavy capital outlay. The cost of a brick-making plant in connection with the Woolwich destructor was about £2,200. The cost of making bricks in this manner is said to be about ten shillings per thousand. Mr J. C. Sellars has devised a process of making bricks from clinker and lime impregnated with a special solution at an estimated cost of 13s. 6d. per thousand, and we understand that the engine-house of the Derby Road destructor, Liverpool, is made of blocks produced in this manner. Clinker brick-making is practised at Nelson.

Power production from refuse is an important element in any destructor scheme, and one which has received a good deal of consideration from engineers. Good coal will evaporate, say, eight times its weight of water. A common guarantee for refuse is one pound of water per pound of refuse, although as high an evaporation as 1 3-4 pound was guaranteed by Messrs. Heenan and Froude at King's Norton, and 2·63 pounds was obtained on test. In a great many instances an evaporation of from 1·5 to 2 pounds has been obtained on trial, especially when an economiser is combined with the boiler. The boiler itself can be either of the Lancashire or water-tube type, but the Lancashire boiler is, as a rule, cheaper and better where the demand for steam is variable as in the case of an electric generating station. One of the great drawbacks of the destructor power station is the fact that it is not so flexible as a coal-fired station. It is not possible to vary the quantity of refuse burnt with the seasons of the year, from day to day, or even from hour to hour, to the same extent as where coal is employed. To a slight extent only the quantity of refuse burnt adjusts itself to the seasonal variations in the demand for electric-lighting current. Some variation with the time of the day is also possible, but it is objectionable to store much refuse or partially to bank the fires during the middle of the day, for a hot fire is necessary at all times for proper destruction. The fact that a destructor station is most suitable for giving a fairly constant power supply is a matter which has not, perhaps, received the attention that it deserves. Where the demand for power is small the excess during periods of light demand can be easily run to waste. In other instances, it is advisable to have some sort of equalising arrangement. A battery of accumulators is a help, and will in some instances undoubtedly justify its cost. Where water-tube boilers are employed special thermal storage tanks may be desirable, but where Lancashire boilers are adopted their great water capacity will often render such tanks unnecessary. A detail of considerable importance in connection with these refuse boiler plants is that it is found almost impossible to maintain a steady steam pressure. For traction work alone this variation is not of very great importance, but in other cases it is more serious, and it becomes desirable to generate steam at high pressure, say 200 to 250 pounds, and pass it through a reducing valve loaded to 160 to 180 pounds. This is the system adopted, among other places, at Preston, although the load there is a traction load simply. Pumping provides probably the most desirable outlet for destructor power on account of its constancy in the majority of cases, and particularly in the case of a town's general supply. Sewage pumping, of course, varies with the weather although seldom to the extent that an electric supply varies. Some idea of the value of the power obtained from refuse destructors may be gathered from the fact that the whole of the steam for the electric tramways at Preston is obtained from the destructor, whilst at Sheerness about 80 per cent. of the power for pumping the water supply from deep wells is obtained from the destructor.

Of course the power available in a town's refuse is only a small fraction of the total consumption for all purposes, and in a manufacturing town is a very small proportion indeed. For a rough estimate we may say that the refuse amounts to about 400 tons per year per 1,000 inhabitants, or the equivalent of, say, 40 tons of coal. The cost of a destructor, including buildings, varies a great deal with size and local circumstances, but as a rough estimate rather under £1 per ton of refuse per year is a useful figure. The cost of labour may vary between 6d. and 9d. per ton of refuse burnt. The cost of repairs depend very largely upon the soundness of the original design and workmanship and upon the care and intelligence devoted to it by those in charge of its operation. Naturally, repairs are slight during the first year and increase with age, so that it is advisable to average the cost over a number of years. At Darwen, with a capacity of from 60 to 80 tons of refuse per day, the average cost of repairs during the first six years was £46. 10s. per year. At Lytham a small Meldrum destructor, including boiler plant, cost only £4 for repairs during the first two and a half years, and at Sheerness only £2 was expended upon repairs in the first two years. The case for a refuse destructor in preference to the method of tipping is well supported on economic grounds, but its chief strength lies in its admirable sanitary character.—"Manchester Guardian."

## TRADE AND AGRICULTURE IN THE SUDAN.

COMPARATIVELY little is known of the Sudan by Englishmen, except that it is a huge desert, said to be a somewhat "useless possession," writes C. G. Auchmuty in the "St. James Budget."

But, connected as it is with Egypt by rail and river, and with an independent port of its own, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan may in the future become even more important as a source of supply than Egypt proper. The Sudan produces a cotton as good if not better than Egypt, besides many other products requiring a tropical climate such as corn, oil and gum, dates, ivory, and so on. It is practically a British possession, being easily accessible and nearer home than many of our other North African colonies. Added to this, its confines include vast plains sufficient in area to supply cotton to the whole world.

The natives are chiefly Arabs of various tribes who cultivate and live on their own produce. Durra, similar to the Kaffir corn of South Africa, their staple food, is eaten with Barmir and onions as a relish. They live very simply, and eat little meat. They grow a certain amount of cotton for clothing; this is nearly all required locally and sold in the bazaars for the manufacture of Damur, the native cotton cloth, which they weave on a primitive loom. It is excellent stuff, and all resident Europeans wear it nowadays. Suits of good cut are made up by the native tailors from clients' own Damur. A certain quantity of raw cotton is ginned, pressed, and sent to Egypt by rail. This is grown chiefly by enterprising Egyptians, Syrians, and Greeks, who are rapidly gaining a footing over all this good land which we have so dearly acquired. There are, it is true, a few English syndicates and companies developing the land and growing cotton, but the greater part is owned by foreigners, and it is full time that the military government of the Sudan made an effort to encourage English enterprise and capital instead of allowing aliens thus to swamp the cities and towns. If from any cause the military power were withdrawn, the Sudan would be virtually a Greek country. Armed and prepared, they would be sufficiently numerous to settle with the natives. The country has passed through the first rough pioneering stages, and in this the Greeks have proved themselves invaluable. It is now time to publish abroad and advertise to our own people the possibilities of this territory, which contains about one million square miles, including huge prairies of rich tropical land.

Land for cotton growing, date plantations, and other purposes is to be had from the Government, provided sufficient capital is guaranteed to develop it. But speculators are not favourably looked upon. The unreclaimed land requires a fair amount of capital to survey, clear off trees, cut canals, erect pumps, and to prepare for cultivation, but once this is done it should pay a handsome profit, as it produces two or even three crops a year. Formerley, when the Turks owned the Sudan nearly a hundred years ago, indigo was extensively cultivated, and was a Government monopoly. The ruins of the old tanks and factories are standing at the present day. Indigo has had its day, and has given place to the aniline dyes, but the old buildings might well be restored and used for other purposes. There are also small areas of the finest hardwood, such as sunt, sayal, and other heavy timber which could be turned to account. The Arabs use this timber for the machinery of their sagias or water-wheels and oil mills. The logs could be easily floated down the river to convenient centres of trade.

There are other valuable products which are hardly cultivated at all, and many resources but little recognised, as their value is not understood or appreciated. The Sudan is scarcely a country for the individua settler as is Canada and Australia, because considerable capital is needed to defray the working expenses and cost of irrigation. The manager of an sate should be one who knows the native mind, and is not above availing himself of their experience in a country where conditions are so entirely different from those in our own land. The cultivaton in the northern parts of the Sudan is entirely dependent upon artificial irrigation. The rainfall, which is almost nil in the northern provinces, only reaches about fifteen days per annum at Khartoum, and up to within about 150 miles south of Khartoum if unhelped by irrigation is only sufficient to grow one small crop of Durra or native corn. There is a gradual improvemnt south of this. The number of rainy days increase, and on reaching the province of Sensar the rainfall is copious, lasting about four months every year. The whole character of the country appears to change as one travels suth of Khartoum, and the desert rapidly diminishes until there is not a trace of it left behind. This is of course, accounted for by the increase of the amount of the rainfall, and it is remarkable how, little by little, this makes itself apparent on a journey up the White or Blue Nile, from their junction slightly to the west of Khartoum. Lying between these two great rivers is the land known as the Gezira, so-called by the natives, who imagine it to be a vast island encircled by the Nile. The whole of this is good fertile land, as may be seen on the map by the number of the villages it supports right across from one river to the other. The Gezira is somewhat thinly inhabited now, but in the days before the country was smitten by the blight of Mahdism it supported a large and flourishing population. Given constant irrigation from the Nile and increased labour supply, the country could produce the same tropical commodities as India.

The whole of this land is being surveyed by the Government for the settlement of native rights and for taxation purposes. There will be vast tracts suitable for cultivation, It is proposed to construct a canal from the White to the Blue Nile, in order to increase its agricultural possibilities.

Further outh, on the Blue Nile, we come to the mouth of he Rahad river, which is the first tributary of he meets with since leaving the Atbara, about 300 miles to the north. A mile or so to the south of the Rahad, and on the opposite bank, the large city of Wad Medani lies spread out, the Government offices and garrison buildings prominent on the riverand hillside. This is a very busy place, and it makes quite an imposing spectacle, with the Blue Nile in the front—the river banks shaded by enormous hemaiza trees. This besides being the capital of the Blue Nile province is a great market for the prodce of the Gezira and southern provinces which consts of corn, sesame-seeds, gum, ivory, etc. Between Wad Medani and the next town, Senaar, anther tributary, the Dinder, finds its outlet. This is just a similar river to the Rahad. Both are slw, winding streams, deep and regularly cut out of th level plains. They flow between steep, shady bank, with ledges of mud here and there where crocodiles are often seen lazily stretched out basking in te sun, their sinister green eyes ever on the watch fo unwary prey. The solitude of the overhanging trees is enlivened by the antics of numerous brwn and grey monkeys, whilst the silent monotony is relieved by the cries of lovely birds.

From Wd Medani southwards there is a four months' annal rainfall. Almost the whole of this country is erfectly flat, consisting of boundless grassy plainsthrough which flow the above-named rivers, whic would afford plenty of water for irrigation puposes. They are nearly full for two months in th year, but now all their water runs to swell the Blo Nile, the country through which they flow reciving hardly any benefit from them. The soil is ecellent for cultivation, and is exceedingly fertile the crops grown here by the natives for their daily food, unassisted by irrigation, are larger per acre than those grown in any other part of the country.

The products are very varied, corn and oil being the most important, whilst the soil is especially adapted to the cultivation of cotton. Here, again, are sites of the old villages, teeming with people in Gordon's time, but now a poor remnant of former prosperous tribes.

From Wad Medani southward, the land between the Dinder and the Rahad rivers seems to be best adopted to stock raising. Some of the Bagara Arabs possess thousands of camels and oxen, which graze on the enormous plains of this region, and drink from the rivers, which are never entirely dry ; their flow ceases, but there are numerous waterholes, or baikas. A hundred miles south, the character of the country changes again, and here the grass grows to a height of eight or nine feet due to the copious rains and hot sun poured upon a very prolific soil. It is quite difficult to travel through unless on a regular beaten track. When dry this grass is burnt off in patches by the natives, and the ground thus cleared is used for their cultivation.

The ground is so good here that it yields over seven native ardebs of durra to the feddan or acre, as compared with five ardebs, which is considered quite a good return, in other less favoured parts of the Sudan (a native ardeb equals 480lb , or eight bushels) This is on unploughed land naturally watered by the four months' rainfall.

The forests which are scattered thro

## BY THE WAY.

### A DIRTY CUSTOM.

This is supposed to be an age armed cap-a-pie in sanitary science. We exult, and rightly so, in the wonderful change wrought in London since the old days of the cholera epidemic, when Bermondsey was on a level with Casa Blanca. We laugh loftily at the awful condition of affairs in St. Petersburg, its cesspools, its river into which refuse is dumped and so-called drinking water extracted, and its filter-beds "as much good as a piece of stage scenery." All the while we make witnesses in our law courts kiss the same filthy Testament, at the risk, which sometimes becomes an actual fact, of imbibing some of the germs with which its covers are impregnated, and finding their face and throat slowly covered with a malignant disease—a foolish old custom which the more sensible Scottish courts have dismissed to limbo. Another equally unpleasant survival of a former age when ignorance was bliss is found in the solemn central act of Church of England worship: we refer to the common cup. Many clergy when officiating make use of a napkin to render the conditions more wholesome for the worshippers. Others fear to make any innovation on an ancient custom consecrated by the use of immemorial generations. This tenderness of conscience must command sympathy but not approval. The Church cannot afford to fly in the face of science, to say nothing of the instinctive repugnance of refinement and good taste.

### BOGUS EGYPTIAN SCARABS.

After all, it seems, the couple of "ancient" stone tablets—scarabs, as they are termed—which caused such a stir among Egyptologists last year are another instance of faked antiques. At the time of their sale to the Brussels Museum we mentioned that the exquisite carving and high state of preservation of the stones were rather suspicious, and that doubts had been raised as to their genuineness. M. Capart, however, who is in charge of the Egyptian antiquities at Brussels, dismissed such suggestions as due to "an exaggerated sense of exactitude," and in this view had the support of many eminent authorities. Now it appears the tablets were manufactured in Paris.

### RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S FAVOURITE BOOKS.

A plebiscite was lately taken by a St. Petersburg paper to determine which are the most popular children's books in Russia. Six out of the first fifteen on the list are either by Englishmen or Americans. Highest of all stands "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; next Kruilov's "Fables"; and third, "Robinson Crusoe." Kruilov, who died in 1844, had the satisfaction of seeing 77,000 copies of his "Fables" sold in Russia during his lifetime. "He was the first," it is said, "to get into touch with the pointedly frank speech of the people."

### THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his book "Problems of To day," supplies some striking figures, showing the occupation and owning of land by the people. In the United States there are some eleven million adults settled on the land, "the backbone of the Republic," as Mr. Carnegie calls them. Now contrast the situation in the States, with over five million farms of the average size of 146 acres, mostly owned by the occupiers, with that in Britain. In Britain one-fourth of the total surface of the country is held by a select class of 1,200 persons, whose average property extends to 16,200 acres each. Another forth is owned by 6,200 persons, at an average of 3,150 acres each. A third sectioned is held by 50,770 persons, who own 380 acres each. And the remaining quarter of the land is parcelled out among 261,830 persons, who own it in small patches averaging 70 acres each.

### THE NEW ENGLANDERS AND MILTON.

Milton's tercentenary celebration in America has the "Christian World" points out, brought to light the fact that Milton's works were practically unknown to the New Englanders for a century after the publication of "Paradise Lost." Mr. C. Francis Adams, the historian, told the Massachusetts Historical Society that during the century in question he had found in the output of Massachusetts literature "but a single foot-print of Milton." This was a reference in the diary of John Adams, second President of the United States when teaching school in 1756. Mr. F. B. Sanborn was stimulated to further research, and found a reference to Milton in Cotton Mather, in 1726, but only to Milton as a writer of logic. The Puritans probably frowned on the pagan stories and references so frequent in Milton.

### LABOUR MEN AND BOOKS.

The "British Workman," which has had a long and honourable record, publishes in its January number letters from well-known M.P.'s concerning among other things, books that have most influenced them. Mr. Thomas Burt has always been fond of poetry, His favourite prose writers are Milton, Ruskin, Carlyle, and Emerson; and in fiction, he prefers Sir Walter Scott and George Eliot. Mr. G. N. Barnes admits having been influenced in regard to public affairs by the books of Henry George. Mr. P. Curran expresses his indebtedness to Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Henry George, and "Fabian Essays." Mr. Charles Duncan likes Burns best of all, then Ruskin's "Unto This Last" and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People," Sidney Webb's "History of Trades Unionism" and his "Industrial Democracy." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declares for biographies, and specially mentions Hugh Miller's "My Schools and Schoolmasters."

### THE WAY OF IT.

This is the way of it, wide world over,
One is beloved, and one is the lover,
One gives and the other receives.
One lavishes all in wild emotion,
One offers a smile for a life's devotion.
One hopes and the other believes,
One lies awake in the night to weep,
And the other drifts off in a sweet, sound sleep.

One soul is aflame with a god-like passion,
One plays with love in an idler's fashion,
One speaks and the other hears.
One sobs "I love you," and wet eyes show it,
And one laughs lightly, and says, "I know it,"
With smiles for the other's tears.
One lives for the other and nothing beside,
And the other remembers the world is wide.

This is the way of it, sad earth over,
The heart that breaks is the heart of the lover,
And the other learns to forget.
"For what is the use of endless sorrow?
Though the sun goes down, it will rise to-morrow
And life is not over yet."
Oh! I know this truth, if I know no other,
That passionate Love is Pain's own mother.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### DRESS OF THE MOMENT.

There is little new to record in the fashion world, for a week or two will pass before the first spring models begin to appear, writes our lady correspondent. Those who make a point of securing remnants at the bargain counters will find their opportunity now. Two materials can very easily be wrought into a perfect whole. Small odds and ends of trimmings, little bits of bugle embroideries, and so on will come in nicely for the present style of gown. Nice little berthes and sleeves for wear under the draped Directoire for evening require only scanty pieces, and such articles as large brocaded flowers and so on can be easily applied to revers, lapels, the front of bodices, &c.

### UNDER-DRESSES.

When two materials of unequal thickness are used the design chosen ought to be simple so as to permit of the suggestion of the under-dress composed of the more weighty stuff. I liked a dress of this kind shown for reception wear on a day at home. The under-dress was of a good brocade, the upper of the lightest and most filmy of chiffon. The over-dress fell right from the shoulders to the hem in front and rounded the sides. Then it suddenly sprang away, just under the arms, and formed long points. Although the front and sleeves to the elbow were entirely of the chiffon it merely formed bretelles behind. Of course an outlining of the whole over-dress with handsome passementerie adds to the effect.

### BROCADE AND SATIN.

A rich brocade may be used in the same way with a satin over-dress, and in this case the satin should swathe the figure, starting just under the bust and being crossed under the left arm, and then permitted to fall entirely away and leave merely the brocade panel. Clever fingers could manipulate such a dress with a small section of brocade. Lace application or filet wrought with darned stitchery comes in most beautifully for this purpose. The coat, in long panels of darned filet, breaks the severity of the all-satin Directoire, and sometimes has wide holes button-stitched for the high waist, and a broad satin sash passed through them. Toques are growing bigger and bigger, and rumour states that they will continue to do so for the spring. They need not of necessity be overwhelming, and the best of them are supple, clinging to the head. A style of hat which was a favourite with us a year or two ago—viz., a velvet beefeater—has been brought in again in Paris with modifications. The brim is larger, the crown fuller than it was with us, and a band of rich passementerie, often jewel-studded, passes right round, breaking away at the left side to form some twisted upstanding finish.

### LINGERIE ROBES.

Lingerie robes are so much trimmed with lace insets and hand embroidery that there is little of the cambric to be seen at all. Lingerie jabots, too, are much in vogue, some of the best of them being closely pleated and decorated with little narrow lace bands or stitchery, with much French knot work. The usual fate has overtaken the fashionable scarf of chiffon or mousseline—it has been overdone, and a designer has come to the rescue with something quite new. This is a scarf of tulle in any colour desired, edged with a bias fold of satin of the same. The decoration consists of application of satin designs to correspond with the edging. Narrow borders of fur, swansdown, marabout, and so on, are used as trimmings for wide silken scarves, which will be used in place of the furs of winter. On a long scarf as many as six narrow rows of marabout might edge it, and then five or seven straps would trim the large pillow muff. The lining of the scarf and of the muff should be a good contrast. The shaded hand-wrought silks much used for scarves come in very nicely for these.

## PROFESSOR MILNE AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Professor Milne, F.R.S., who has charge of the seismographs at Shide, in the Isle of Wight, gives this description of the cause of the earthquake in Sicily and Italy. Writing to "the Mail," he says:—"I have personal knowledge of the district in which the great earthquake has occurred, but were I to revisit it I should wonder whether my former visit had been a reality or was simply a dream! What do these great convulsions mean? What is their cause, and what are their effects from an historical point of view?

### HOW ITALY WAS MADE.

"We look to Italy as a teacher of the past; but, from the point of view of the earth's history, Italy is one of the youngest of European countries, or, to be a little more definite, let me say that about the time when the materials were being deposited which formed the noble Downs of Southern England, Italy was represented by a string of islands. Since that time the subterranean ridge the out-crop of which the islands represented, has been growing upward until the string of islands was joined to form the peninsula of Italy. This upward growth has not yet ceased; the process is still going on, and the face of the world in this part of Europe may be likened to that of an old man. As we grow older, muscular and adipose tissue gradually disappear, and the skin is left too large to cover the original surface; therefore it wrinkles.

"The action in Italy is still in progress. We have, for example, the often-quoted case of the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, early in 1800, which was sinking at the rate of about an inch every four years. Since the Roman period, when the temple was built, the ground has sunk more than twenty feet below the level of the ocean.

"A similar activity prevails along the coast of Italy, and we have many other illustrations of earth movement. But as the crust of our world is being in places crumbled upward, it is natural to suppose that corresponding depressions must be formed. The action is that of a concertina. When it is being closed, a ridge goes up and a parallel depression goes down.

"All this means that strain is being produced, and when limits are reached fractures take place, followed by sudden dislocations. These dislocations may be many miles in length. The main dislocation in the San Francisco earthquake seems to have had a length exceeding 400 miles. Along such a line huge masses of material fall downwards with a series of intermittent jolts. From what I can see by my seismograms at Shide, there were at least fifteen of these in connection with the earthquake in Italy. The blows which those represented evidently reached the homogeneous material which constitutes the interior of the world, and which, on account of its rigidity, announced the Italian disaster to every spot on earth provided with suitable instruments for recording it.

"The fact that these movements were accompanied by sea waves suggests that these lines of dislocation were submarine. The nearest large volcano to the scene of the disturbance is Etna, which has probably more crater outlets than any other. It is not very many miles from Catania, which is well inside the zone of destruction. It is popularly supposed that earthquakes come from volcanic action, but volcanoes frequently erupt without earthquake. Although earthquakes and volcanoes live side by side, like brothers and sisters, they each go their own sweet way. They are children of the same parent which causes the formation and activity of the mountain ranges. If these are formed in land or at long distances from the ocean, we only get earthquakes not volcanoes, as in the Himalayas or the Alps. To get volcanic activity you must have water to make steam. If this soaks inwards beneath the uplifting ridge, when pressure is sufficient, it bursts through the line of weakness."

## THE TWO SERVICES.

The half-yearly promotions invariably provide ample material for discussion, and this has been the rule in a marked degree during the period of accelerated advancement in the higher ranks of the service. The list of promotions now published was anticipated with more than ordinary interest, having regard to the extent to which the captains' list has been affected by the rate of promotion consequent upon the unexpected retirement of several flag officers during the latter half of 1908. In view of this the New Year promotions furnish a useful comparison with those for the past two years, which goes back to the time when officers commenced to attain flag rank with less than ten years' time as captain. The figures are as follow:—

| | Captains | Commanders. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31, 1906 ..... | 15 | ..... 27 |
| June 30, 1907 ..... | 16 | ..... 23 |
| Dec. 31, 1907 ..... | 16 | ..... 25 |
| June 30, 1908 ..... | 15 | ..... 22 |
| Dec. 31, 1908 ..... | 12 | ..... 27 |

The first commander promoted passes over the heads of 26 of his seniors, and the last of the new captains was 78th down the list of the new commanders. The first officers stood 47th in the lieutenants' list, and the junior officer of this grade to be promoted jumps over 170 of his rank.

### HOME FLEET DEVELOPMENT.

The constitution of the Nore Home Fleet Division last New Year's Day compared with its present components is worthy of notice, especially in view of the fact that the process of development will reach a further stage this month. On January 1, 1908, the battleship division consisted of the "Dreadnought," "Bulwark," "London," "Magnificent," "Majestic," and "Victorious." During the year the new battleship "Agamemnon" and the new armoured cruisers "Indomitable" and "Inflexible" have joined the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman—the two latter in lieu of battleships, which to all intents and purposes they are—while on the 5th inst. the new battleship "Lord Nelson" will relieve the "Magnificent." When this change takes place the "Victorious" will be the only battleship of the pre—"Dreadnought" era in the Nore Division.

### STRENGTH AND HOMOGENEITY.

Meanwhile, the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, which is affiliated to Admiral Bridgeman's command, continues to be strengthened. During this month the "Achilles" will give place to the "Defence," and Rear-Admiral Lowry's command will then be composed of the three "Minotaurs" and the trio of "Warriors." The latter group will, there is good reason to believe, be replaced by the three "Invincibles," as they are relieved from service in the Nore Fleet by the "Temeraire," "Bellerophon," and "Superb." The result of the foregoing changes, which should be completed by about Midsummer next, will be to give the Nore Battleship Fleet four "Dreadnoughts" and the two "Lord Nelsons," and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron the three "Invincibles" and three "Minotaurs"—a combination of strength and homogeneity unequalled, ship for ship, in the world's fleets.

### A SPORTSMAN'S OFFER.

I have no doubt that all the readers will heartily appreciate the action of Mr. Charles Burgess Fry in coming forward to take over the old training ship "Mercury," and carry on the work along the same lines as the late owner, his personal friend, Mr. Hoare, writes a correspondent of a Home contemporary. I think I have previously mentioned the excellent work done by this old vessel while under Mr. Hoare's management and the great amount of money and personal trouble which her late owner spent upon her. I understand that the Court of Chancery has been consulted, and there is now no obstacle in the way of Mr. Fry in taking up what is indeed a national work. It would be a very good thing for this country if there were more practical philanthropists of Mr. Fry's description in it, and I can recommend no better course for any person who wishes to do real good to the deserving, and also serve his country, than the establishment of one or more similar training ships on various parts of our coasts. I have already expressed my opinion that every large seaport should have as part of its poor relief institutions a training ship for boys in which useful trades could be taught, and the boys' bodies made strong and supple by the useful exercise which one of these roomy, breezy old craft would give ample room and opportunity for. Every boy should be given a fair chance of properly realising the advantages of life afloat under the white or red ensign.

### WHAT COMPULSORY TRAINING MEANS.

Mr. Haldane said at Rochdale, on the 12th ult. that the difficulties in giving leave to men of the Territorial Force to go to camp for fifteen days "were far less than would be occasioned by a system of compulsory service." Though this is the general idea, the Secretary of the National Service League shows that the statement "is at variance with facts." In Switzerland the percentage of employees away on recruits' course in a normal year averages 2·32, and in Norway 3·40. Investigation shows that the average number of youths of eighteen in Great Britain who would be liable for the three or four months' recruit training proposed by the National Service League, is 2·58 per cent. in professions and trades, and 3·48 per cent. in the large works in the North of England. These figures are much the same as those obtained in Switzerland and Norway. The number of employees absent in any one year under a system of universal training would therefore be well under four per cent. . . . The employer of labour who allows his hands to join the Territorial Force will often find this percentage absent on training to be much larger than this." We wish to help the Territorial Force, and therefore point out that, although it has dealt severe blows to local enthusiasm in abolishing units that were highly efficient, yet the irritation so caused should not deter ex-Volunteers from joining the Territorial Force, where their chances of specialisation are better than they were. A man may join cavalry (without horses), artillery (with obsolete guns), engineers infantry, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps; and all these branches if only helped by the Treasury, promise to become useful troops. The Army, as well as the thinking part of the nation, the military authorities especially, regard the soldiers as fit to become in a short time an effective force for military service. This recognition was denied the Volunteers by all but a few who had served with them and knew them. Even they wondered how this vast force of second-class infantry was to be made fit to compete with first-class foreigners, when it had practically no cavalry, artillery, or, most important of all, no transport or medical services. For every soldier knows that armies get about on their legs and on wheels, and fight on their stomachs; that is, they owe their efficiency to good transport, commissariat, and medical services.

### PROMOTION.

One of the incentives to recruiting is promotion. We refer to the promotion of officers which seems to be as usual after abnormal conditions at a standstill. The result is the constant retirement of men in the prime of life and at the acme of their efficiency. A most costly system entirely due to selection which is carried out by the Board which selects on the principle of "take care of Dowb." It is quite natural, so natural that to the old hand it only raises a smile when he reads that Lieutenant-General A will succeed General B at the War Office, when General B will succeed Lieutenant-General A as Commander-in-chief of his Command. To arrive at this most natural of arrangements, as our Army is at present constituted, Colonels X, Y and Z, on finding themselves passed over by Colonel A, ask as to their prospects, and the reply is so vague that they retire. Colonel X is certainly no worse than Colonel A, but he has no one to represent him before the Selection Board, with the result that after years of hard work he is superseded by a possible subaltern who, when promoted, is retired at the earliest opportunity to make way for Colonel B.


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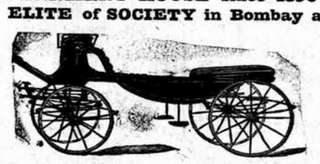

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H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.



MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

*Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.*

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.



KEATING'S LOZENGES

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SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.



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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

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Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.



# Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

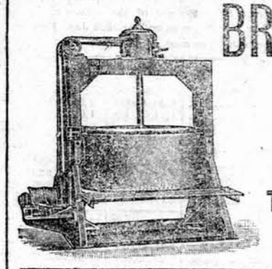
*To* TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, *High Holborn,*
*London, W.C.*

*Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of* "HARLENE" *necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.*

*Name*.....

*Address*.....





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SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.



MARTELL'S

To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.

BRANDY



MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION



CARLTON WHISKY

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH JANUARY, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullion ..... | 76,800 | London | IndianSpecie Bank |
| 2 Bundles Rs..... | 3,590 | Mahomerah | H S Shoosh-tary |
| 1 Box gold coins. | 7,000 | Aden | H Laljee&Co |
| 1 Box Rupees ... | 3,764 | London | Bank of Bombay |
| Silver coins ... | 286 | | |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England...3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 12th Jan.

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is Rs. 3 lackhs up.

**Exchange :—**

The market has been weaker to-day. All Banks, at opening, named 1s. 4 5-32d. three months' sight to buy but as no bills were offered there were soon several buyers at 1s. 4 1-8 three month's sight at which only small amounts have settled. Banks also took private wire at 1s. 3 31-32. There are still one or two sellers of Bank demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 3 15-16d. is the best rate available for telegraphic. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. on London | ...1s. 3 15-16d. to 29-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 3 31-32d. to 15-16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight .. | 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 16½ |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 138 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight,.. | 130 1-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 173 1-4 |

**Government Paper :—**

The market has been steady to-day, the opening quotations being 94 5-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement. There has been little done in the early part of the day but in the afternoon there were some small buyers and quotations close 1-16 higher. Calcutta market opened at 94 5-16 cash and 94 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. | 94-6 |
| 1st Settlement — ... | „ | 94-7 |

**Bullion :—**

On Saturday bar silver in London closed unchanged at 23 3-4 ready and 23-5 8 for delivery forward in a month, with New York at 51-1-2. Locally the market has been slightly firmer. The ready rate opened at 60-7-8 ex duty and improved to 61 on small buying and the improvement may be regarded as temporary. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 4 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 3 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... | 24 1 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 3 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 61 0 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 61 0 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | 61 2 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The following table gives the number of bales ginned between the 1st and 16th January for the last five years as per the Ginners' Report.

| | Ginned from 1st to 16th Jan. Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 197,000 |
| 1908 ... ... ... ... | 388,000 |
| 1907 ... ... ... ... | 435,000 |
| 1906 ... ... ... ... | 264,000 |
| 1905 ... ... ... ... | 310,000* |

*Estimated. No report on 1st January.

The above shows that the number of bales ginned during the fortnight for which the report is issued indicates a considerable falling off, and estimates of the crop will probably be reduced. The figures of the Report, viz : 12,667,000 bales, point to a maximum of 1,32,50,000 bales.

The local market is steady and the completion of the January settlements, which took place to-day, has occupied chief attention. There has been some enquiry for February and March delivery, but little business has been done. For ready cotton there was a very moderate demand and prices kept steady.

Business has been done in the bazzar in fully good Bengal for delivery 25th January 1910 at Rs. 182.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, to-day :—

| | Fine. | F-G. | Good. | Delry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ready. |
| Bengal H G ..... | 189 | 185 | .. | do. |
| Bengals, M-G ..... | 193 | 187 | .. | do. |
| Sind-Punjab M-G ..... | 19 | 187 | ... | ... |
| Oomra Fair Staple (M G) ... | 204 | 98 | .. | do. |
| Khandeish (M-G) ..... | 190 | 185 | 180 | d |
| Wardha Hingunghat (M.G.) ... | 222 | 2 6 | ... | do. |
| Khanawa (M. G) ..... | ... | 195 | .. | d |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) | 204 | 198 | ... | |
| Akola (M-G) | | | | |
| Yeotmal (M-G) ..... | 213 | 207 | .. | do. |
| Poolgaum (M.G.) ..... | 210 | 204 | .. | do. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum M G... | 208 | 202 | .. | do. |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M-G) ..... | 217 | 21 | .. | do. |
| Broach (M-G) ..... | 2 16 | | 2 0 | 1 2 |
| Muttis (M.G.) ..... | 190 | 185 | | Ready |
| Sawginned Dharwar ..... | ... | ... | 2 0 | do. |
| Westerns (W-G) ..... | | | 2 | |
| Westerns (MG) ..... | ... | ... | 2 5 | do. |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

Opening Tone ... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 17,000 „

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5-18 | 5-17 | 5-16 | 5-15 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 | —01 |

| May.-June | June.-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-15 | 5-15 | 5-15 | 5.07 | 5 01 |
| —01 | —01 | unchanged | | —01 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... ... „ 7 15 6 R. T.

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is quiet but steadier for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7 12 6 R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is steady with a small demand.

We quote :—

Gold White 35 per cent. ... Rs. 47 8 0
Nimbara ... ... „ 45 8 0
Tinny Rendered ... ... „ 48 8 0

**Castorseed :—**

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R.T
Tone—Easier.

**Poppyseed :—**

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B.T. April-May Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.
Tone—Steadier.

**Cottonseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

**Mowraseed :—**

Rs. 7 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

**Groundnuts—**

Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

**WHEAT—**

Apl.-May White Delhi. ... Rs. 5 9 6 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,452 1-2 X. D. |
| India ... ... ... | 71 C.D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 5½ 1-2 C.D. |

**Mills :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Crescent ... ... ... | 105 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 418 3-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 805 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 3,217 1-2 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | |

**Presses :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Cotton ... ... ... | 127 |
| New Berar ... ... ... | 480 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 640 |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ... | 5 1-2 |
| „ „ Preference | 155 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ord, ... | 345 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,120 |
| Delhi Flour Mill ... ... | 131 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 625 |

**Railways :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Dholka ... ... | 110 |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 602 1-2 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 122 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 425 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 13,923 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 9,595 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 2,039 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 2 710 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 15,308 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 540 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,987 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 5,576 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 5,826 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 5,642 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 18,075 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 4,678 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 6 5 „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 788 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil „ |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd Jan. 1909, as compared with the statement of 16th Jan. 1909 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan 16. Rs. | Jan. 9. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1,01,00,000 | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 33,49,276 | 35,69,260 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... | 37,45,438 | 62,03,590 |
| Other Deposits ... | 8,33,61,491 | 8,31,87,362 |
| Post Bills ... | 20,141 | 20,286 |
| Sundries ... | 18,87,796 | 18,22,131 |
| Rs.... | 11,74,64,142 | 11,99,02,629 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities..... | 1,31,43,016 | 1,30,84,956 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 23,02,427 | 22,09,727 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 182,42,601 | 1,86,90,999 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,30,56,619 | 2,41,12,621 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 1,88,59,480 | 1,94,34,011 |
| Dead Stock ... | 3,02,926 | 3,03,085 |
| Stamps ... | 6,678 | 6,588 |
| Ballion ... | 1,37,756 | 1,30,816 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 13,03,152 | 17,00,627 |
| Sundries ... | 4,61,886 | 2,63,063 |
| Cash ... | 3,96,47,601 | 3,99,66,136 |
| | 11,74,64,142 | 11,99,02,629 |

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23RD JANUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 23rd Jan. 1909, by Council Bills .....£ 9,672,211
„ „ .....by Gold.....£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 24th Jan. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 8,587,541

### THE POONA BANK, LIMITED.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The above Bank was established in Poona in 1898 with a capital of two lakhs divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, upon which Rs. 30 were called which amounted to Rs. 60,000. During the period of 10 years the average profit on the paid up Capital of the Bank was equal to 19·8 per cent. per annum, out of which nearly 10 per cent. every year has been paid to the share-holders as dividend on their paid up Capital and the balance of 10 per cent. has been carried to Reserve Fund Account. At present the deposit exceeds Rs. 6,00,000. To put the Company on a permanent and sound basis and to meet the increasing demand of the public, the Directors of the Company in October last increased the Capital of the Bank to to Rs. 5,00,000, by issuing 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The shares were first offered to the old share-holders in proportion to their former shares, from whom application for more than 2,500 shares were received which were alloted to them by the Directors of the Company on the 7th instant and the remaining nearly 500 were offered to the public increasing the value by Rs. 5 per share above par. During the short period the demand is increasing so if any shareholder wishing to dispose of his shares at the above rate he may apply to the Agents of the Bank. Messrs. Chatoorbhuj Ramnarayan and Co. The Bank receives fixed deposits at the following rates :—Six months at 4 per cent., one year at 5 per cent. and 2 years at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum and opens current account allowing interest at 2 per cent.

From the above figures it will be observed that during the period the business of the Bank was going on very satisfactorily.

PARIS detectives are endeavouring to trace a gang of sharpers who have defrauded holders of lottery tickets. The gang obtained the names and addresses of well-to-do ticket-holders, and wrote to them announcing that they had won a motor-car. The "winner" were asked to send £4 to cover the cost of delivery, but, of course, the cars never appeared.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,452½ |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 71 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,500 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 O. 50 | 100 50 | 6 „ 1½ „ | 5 131 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 54½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 „ | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 535 |
| Poona Bank Ld..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 35 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,800 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 175 |
| Colaba ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 315 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,350 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 500 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 127½ |
| Khandeish..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 150 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 280 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 640 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 485 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 25 | 550 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 20 | 20 | 235 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 50 | 40 | 500 |
| Wadhwan ..... | 150 | 50 | 10 | 125 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 480 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 1,574 |
| Assur Veerjee ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 630 xd Dv. 40 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 505 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | 337½ |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,840 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,130 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 245 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 740 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105 |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,050 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 418½ |
| Ebrahim Pabany..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 180 |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 650 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 330 |
| Fazulbhai ..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 295 |
| Finlay Mills ..... | 250 | 250 | | 267½ |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,750 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Globe Manufg. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 200 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 545 |
| Howard & Balloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 437½ |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 125 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640½ |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 180 |
| Jewraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 775 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 805 |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 58 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,500 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,150 |
| Mancekji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,217½ |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,100 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 212½ |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 710 |
| Phoenix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 645 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid50 | 820 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 1,055 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 600 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd4,525 |
| S. Mahratta..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 200 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,340 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 150 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,340 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,200 |
| The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills ..... | | | | 180 |
| The Panulbhai Mills | | | | 265 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | 303 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld ... | 100 | 20 | ¾ c-o | 14 |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 35 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 133 |
| Baroda Tramway Co. | 100 | 100 | | 101½ |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 9,000 |
| Bombay Burma Quarter share ..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,250 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | | | 300 | 420 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. a. 6 | 155 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ..... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | 120 |
| Bombay Ice Mf..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill.... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 910 |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 P. 250 | 250 250 | p. c. 8 p. c. 6 | 345 270 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | 370 |
| Delhi Flour ..... | 200 | 200 | 15 | 131 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yrp.c.17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 25 | 25 | Nil | 8 annas. |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining..... | 100 | 100 | divid 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd 214 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 183 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 492½ |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 B. 10 | 10 10 | p.c. 25 Nil. | 24 17 |
| Syndicate..... | | | | |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | O. 75 D. 30 P.150 | £ 15 60 40 | ... 2dis | 13½ dis. 55 |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 236 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | 60 |
| Treacher and Co..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 625 |

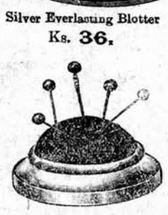

# BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.



Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

## BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

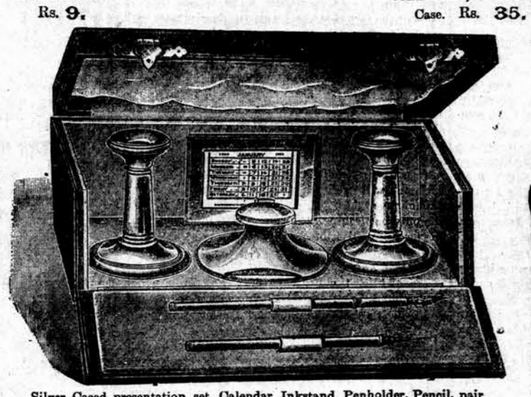
The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.



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Finest workmanship
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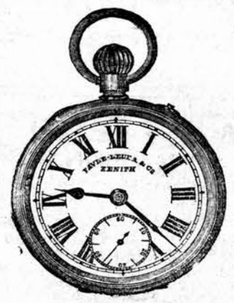

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18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

# ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

## FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

*Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.*



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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

*Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*



# VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therspeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, sexual, with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on wintry derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from [illegible]

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. Bombay. The medicines were formerly sold under the name of ZARZOLA. The New Brain and Nerve Food—ZARZOLA. The New Blood Medicine—ZARZOLA. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.



THE Choice OF A Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

## Rose & Co.,

*Fort, BOMBAY,*

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.



WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS



"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

*From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.*

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

*Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,*

## LAWRENCE & MAYO,

*Manufacturing Opticians,*

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

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**Hot Rolls**

are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**

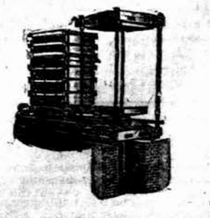
**The SURE Raising Powder.**

One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.



HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c



EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

# MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

## LUCKNOW.

JANUARY 18.—The preoccupation of last week was the Durbar. The preparations for it and the arrival of Princes and potentates to take part in it have filled Lucknow with more than its usual stir. A rehearsal took place on Saturday, but it was not possible to rehearse the weather, which caused some anxiety since the last two days have been dull and cloudy with an aspect one did not like to qualify as threatening—having regard to the state of the crops—but which made one hope the much-needed rain would come on Tuesday. However, all fear is now over.

The Durbar has come and gone, and nothing has occurred to mar the brilliance of this auspicious occasion. A tent is the most Oriental of settings for a scene of Oriental magnificence, such as a Durbar, and the word has a glamour of its own, whether it recall the storied splendour of Rajput, Greek, Arabian, Mogul, Pathan, or Sikh, or breathe of the charm of the jungle. The Durbar tent was pitched on the east side of Government House, the guard-of-honour of the King's Own being drawn up facing it. In these days when the revenues of Government are spent on its subjects instead of in the manner of a hundred years ago, it is no longer possible to have a tent like, for instance, that in which Ranjit Singh received a Viceroy, of red broad cloth with "kanats" of yellow silk and satin, and an entrance "resembling the gateway of the royal palace at Delhi, so that elephants with 'hewdahs' might pass under it." If we have no longer the splendour of those times, neither have we the ruined districts depopulated by their methods of collecting the revenues which paid for them. "Autres temp a autres mœars." The present Durbar tent, though making no attempt at barbaric splendour, is of fine proportions and the interior is cool and restful to the eye, being of green and white with white and gold pillars. It was filled to-day by the Durbaris, only a comparatively small proportion of space being allotted to spectators, and was a very magnificent sight, the splendid robes and jewels of the Talnqdars of Oudh, the political and regimental uniforms of the British and Native Officers, and the dresses of the ladies present combining to make a very imposing whole. The handsome chair of State for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was set under a beautiful velvet canopy richly embroidered in gold, supported on silver pillars. A full account of the Durbar having already appeared it is not necessary for me to go into details.

The Durbar opened with the reading of the Viceregal 'sanad' conferring on Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Sing of Balrampur the heredity of the title of Maharaja, which was followed by a long roll-call of honours and awards for faithful distinguished service of all degrees. The ceremony of presentations was also very interesting, beginning, with the Raja of Kapurthala, followed by the descendants of the Royal family of Oudh, among whom was the venerable figure of the Abu Sahib so well-known in Lucknow. They were followed by the descendants of the six Talnqdars loyal in 1857, after whom came the other Talnqdars and Durbaris of the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions presented by the Deputy Commissioners of their districts, and followed by the Officers of the Indian Army. His Honour's memorable speech has already been reported in your columns. After the distribution of "atar" and "pan" to the Durbaris, the Durbar was declared closed.

The Durbar lasted from 1 o'clock to 4, and was immediately followed by a State garden-party, where all those who had not the opportunity of attending the Durbar, were able to admire the splendour of the Durbaris. Lady Hewett received her guests on the lawn in front of Government House. There was a very large attendance. The band and pipers of the Highland Light Infantry played during the afternoon. Refreshments were served in a large marquee and at little tables on the grounds. A number of beautiful dresses were worn by the guests, and I regret not having enough technical knowledge to describe the robes of brocade and velvet, of costly embroideries, and of gold and silver tissue worn by the Durbaris whose jewelled turbans also attracted much admiration. The uniforms of the boys of the Colvin School also looked very picturesque, somewhat resembling the Imperial Cadet Corps. Among the ladies many were in very charming gowns of which space forbids my noticing more than a few. Lady Hewett wore grey and white "ninon de soie" with a pale blue scarf and a hat with black ostrich plumes. Mrs. Hose wore a black and white dress, and Mrs. Saunders was in blue and white. Mrs. Bell was in black and Mrs. Evelyn Wood in fawn-coloured princesse gown. Mrs. Pike wore a cornflower blue directoire gown.

## NOWSHERA.

Since my last letter the inhabitants of Nowshera have experienced the extremes of a soldier's life. First the strenuous life during manœuvres and secondly the relaxation of Christmas leaves.

The manœuvres, which lasted about a week, though some of the troops were out in camp for a longer period, took place round Akora. Contrary to custom, rain held off, and the weather, albeit cold in the early hours, was delightful. The troops returned here, and immediately the annual exodus to Lahore, Peshawar, etc., for the Christmas holidays took place.

This year Peshawar furnished a programme for Christmas Week which bid fair to prove a serious rival to the attractions of Lahore. A new Polo Tournament, except the North-West Frontier Polo Tournament, was a great success, there being 13 entries, and in addition to this golf, racquets, billiard and bridge tournaments were arranged, not to speak of "gaffs" at the garrison theatre and a dance or two. In face of all these attractions, it is not surpising that Nowshera enjoyed its Christmas in some solitude, a condition not always entriely unappreciated by many, for the strenuous rush of a "Week" is apt to make one heartily thankful that Christmas does come but once a year, and to leave a desire for lighter fare and cheer!

However, the daily round of work has recommenced, though breaks in the character of further manœuvres and amusements are announced. The 50th Coke's Rifles have issued invitations for a dance on the 20th instant which is being looked forward to, the Club affording excellent advantages for entertainments of this description. A concert which is being got up by Major Drake, is also announced and should attract large audiences, and early in February we are promised a race meeting to extend over three or four days, and there is every reason to expect large fields on this occasion, as the racing stables of Pindi and Peshawar will probably be attracted by the programme. The only fear is the weather which has a way at this time of year of doing its utmost to mar any effort at amusement that may be made.

There was great jubilation amongst those of the native army, who were fortunate enough to benefit by the concessions announced at the Proclamation Parade on the 1st instant. In a place, such as this, where wood sells at twelve annas to one rupee a maund, the wood concession is a valuable one. The increase of pay for the junior ranks of commissioned officers was also appreciated as much as it was unexpected, since the idea generally prevailed that this concession had been temporarily shelved owing to the financial difficulties involved by the proposal.

We are grateful to the Railway authorities for having established the long-promised bookstall, which is a considerable boon, and now our wants are principally expressed by the desire for local trains to and from Peshawar. It is rumoured that the old service of trains, with the exception of the mail trains, is to be re-started from the beginning of February, and we all fervently hope that the rumour is a true one, for the inconvenience now caused to European and native travellers alike between Nowshera and Peshawar, is great. It is possible that the running of local trains may entail some slight loss, but surely the size and status of modern Nowshera entitles them to some consideration in this respect regardless of expenditure, which cannot be great.

A small dance took place at the Club, a couple of days ago, but it was sparsely attended owing to a misunderstanding as to the correct date. It was, however, thoroughly enjoyed by those few who were present.

A billiard handicap is in progress at the Club at present, but no interesting games have so far resulted, everyone appearing to be out of form.

## UMBALLA.

A successful entertainment was given in the R. H. A. Theatre on the 14th instant, with the laudable purpose of collecting funds to render the enforced residence in hospital of sick officers somewhat more endurable. Those who have had to spend the weary weeks of convalescence in durance will heartily acknowledge that the cause was a good one. And right royally was it responded to. As Colonel Treherne announced during the evening, with the sale of tickets in conjunction with donations no less than Rs. 750 had been collected. The little theatre was packed, and one was forced to regret that space was so limited, for otherwise I'm sure more men would have put in an appearance.

Charity is usually said to be a cold thing, but this affair was the exception, for there was a tangible spirit of co-operation and appreciation present among the audience and performers. The opening item was an amusing little piece entitled—"A Conjuring Farce," the dramatis personæ being "Mrs. Moonlight'—Mrs. A Lang; "Jane"—Mrs. C. Lang. Certainly Mrs. C. Lang as Jane succeeded in conjuring mirth out of the most sober-sided of us, while Mr. A Lang caused many "Oh's", of admiration for her wonderful sleight-of-hand until Jane turned the admiration into laughter by her uncompromising "giving away" of the "modus operandi." Then followed one or two musical items. Colonel Treherne opening the ball by a masterly pianoforte solo. Pianoforte solos as a rule are not encored, but the audience this time showed it knew "what was what" by insisting on and getting an encore. Captain Craster gave a rollicking version of the "Three Witches", and as an encore a weird little song which ended before you really knew it had begun. Mrs. Kay gave a delightful rendering of "Still wie die Nacht," and as an encore one of the Indian Love Lyrics. Were anyone to sing with Mrs. Kay's charming voice success would be assured, but when to this is added Mrs. Kay's personality the result is delightful. Trumpter. Mills of the K. D. G's gave a pleasing selection on that quaint instrument the Xylophone. This part of the programme was then brought to a close by some musical sketches by Mr. O'Carroll. With reluctance was the audience prevailed upon to let him him go even after a third appearance. Then came the final item, an amusing farce entitled "Packing up." Captain Nutt as the snappish husband was excellent, while Mrs. Ferguson played the "role" of the much enduring wife with her usual quiet forcefulness. Mr. Kirby made the most of his small "role" of porter.

On Friday the officers of the 8th Cavalry were "At Home," Mrs. Gale and Mrs Kay receiving. The ball room was charmingly decorated in scarlet and white a picturesque touch being given in having the way lighted through the grounds by men, holding chinese lanterns on their lances. The dance seemed to go with great swing—the floor was good, the music excellent the guests well looked after. Many pretty frocks were to be seen, everything of course much "Directoire." I believe that is the correct name, but to more male it still remains a conundrum why ladies should be at such pains to disguise the neat trim waist that has been such a charm for so long. Still more does it excite wonder in the male mind how they manage to persuade their figures to take on the forms laid down by succeeding fashions—one time short, the next long; one time wasp-like, the next of the dimensions of a Venus de Milo. Wonderful woman!

## MALABAR.

Calicut, 19th Jan.—Mrs. Besant arrived in Calicut on the 14th instant and on the afternoon of the following day she paid a visit to the Nalliswaram Temple, which is being constructed by the Tiyans of South Malabar. She was received near the Temple by 200 Tiyan ladies who conducted her to the temple, where she was received by Mr. Rarichan Muppan, President of the Temple Committee, who read an Address from which we extract the following:—

We, the members of the Tiyan community, beg to offer you a most hearty welcome to this, the centre of our spiritual life. We are an industrious and self-reliant people who have long been without a spiritual leader. In numerical strength, we form by far the predominant section of the Hindu population of Malabar. So far as can be traced, the Tiyans were the earliest settlers on the coast and our ancestors were agriculturists and soldiers by profession, and it is said that they introduced the cocoanut tree on the mainland from Ceylon or some other island in the Indian Ocean. In religion, they were chiefly ancestor worshippers. The natural fertility of the land drew upon it successive hordes of invaders, who drove the original settlers into the corners. For thousands of years, we have been kept in the background, until the British nation came upon the scene and offered equal opportunities to all. By industry and perseverance we have risen to the surface, and by the grace of God, we have found a spiritual leader in Sri Narayana Guru Swamy, a Yogi of wonderful powers, who by the purity and simplicity of his life commands the respect of high and low alike throughout the West Coast. Under his guidance, there has been a spiritual upheaval among the backward communities all over Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. His disciples are learned in the Vedas and all the Brahminic lore and have demonstrated that they can consecrate temples and perform all the religious ceremonies hitherto considered the exclusive monopoly of the Brahmins. He has broken down the barriers for us, and to-day we are building this glorious temple in which, at Maheswara's feet, we have resolved to sacrifice the pride and prejudice that has so long kept down the so-called depressed classes. The Swami is not for any one caste or community. He is above all castes, he is the dispenser of spiritual light to all who seek it. Guided by his wishes, we have taken in hand all the depressed classes. We are a poor people and we have attempted something far above our means. As the temple marks an epoch in the history of the race, we are determined to make it a monumental edifice in commemoration of our national emancipation. When the temple is completed, we hope to devote all our spare money to the educational and industrial regeneration of our own community as well as all those lower down the social scale. We have already started a Sunday class for the Panchamas close to our temple for the religious instruction of Panchama boys and girls. We have also started a Sanskrit school for our children to learn, in the original, the fundamental doctrines of the Hindu religion. One of our members is arranging to open a fully equipped Panchama school close to our temple in commemoration of his master, Mr. Frederick Fawcett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras, who retired from the Service a few weeks ago. When it is in full working order, he means to transfer its management to the temple authorities to ensure its permanence. Our ambition is high our means are low and our sympathisers few.

Our effort was an open rupture with deep-rooted prejudices, and naturally we expected and were prepared for determined opposition. It required, therefore, the utmost tact and consideration on the part of leaders of our community to minimise the friction, and to-day we are able to proclaim at the top of our voice that the opposition we feared has proved imaginary, and that the leaders of the Brahmin and Nair communities have expressed themselves in the utmost sympathy with our aspirations and we believe that they will also extend a helping hand to us. Not only have the Nairs and Brahmins from whom we expected opposition, been helpful to us in every possible way, but other non-Hindu communities, the Christians, the Moplahs and the Parsees have also been among our friends and sympathisers in this our attempt at religious and social emancipation. That we have so far succeeded in winning the support of all our fellow-citizens of all castes, creeds and denominations is the surest sign of the stability of our movement and the soundness of our methods.

THE TIYAN LADIES ADDRESS.

The Tiyan ladies of Calicut then presented the following Address:—

We, the ladies of this most ancient town of Calicut, beg to offer you a most hearty welcome. We are thankful to you that in your pilgrimage of the world you have turned your steps to this most sacred spot where we have laid the foundations of the temple of liberty for the salvation of all the depressed classes. In the fulness of time the God of Mercy has sent down to us one of the Prophets of old as our Guru to preach again the religion of love on more rational lines adapted to the altered conditions of the world. In further proof of His goodness He has sent to us to-day, the blessed Mother, Annie Besant full of the light and fire of of his own other half, the blessed Mother of the Universe. The night is past. A brighter day has dawned. Tradition says that in times of old when angels walked the earth, Lord Maheswara saw a group of heavenly damsels bathing in the holy Ganges on a cold winter morning and was so charmed with the sight that he presented himself to them as a ball of fire on the banks of the river. The damsels warmed themselves in the fire and were filled with the holy spirit. The children born to them were the ancestors of the race to which we have the honour to belong. The story might have been invented by the Tiyans to give themselves a divine origin, but the derivation of the word is in their favour. The word "Tiyan" seems to be a corruption of the word "Divyan" or "Devan" which means "the shining one." So we are the children of light, and we shall be the bearers of light to all those who have so long remained in the dark. We pray that your blessings may be with us and that you may kindly remember us in your daily prayers and send us thoughts of love to lighten our paths. We shall always remember this as one of the happiest days of our life and we pray for many happy returns of this day.

MRS. BESANT'S REPLY.

Mrs. Besant made the following reply to both Addresses:—

Friends,—I wish to say now that I am happy to see that you are trying to effect the regeneration of your class on the sure ground of religion and worship. I feel touched with the trouble you have taken to show me welcome in your village. And I would say to you that as you are trying to lift your selves in the social scale, you should try to lift others also and not rise by yourselves only. On the character that you make—sober, pure and honest—will the success of this movement depend. I was glad to hear from the Address that was read that you are trying to help to lift those who are lower in the scale than yourselves. There is one father of every caste and of every social rank. We may be older or younger branches of the family, but we are all of the one family. And so, in coming among you I would say a word of sisterly encouragement and kindness, and pray that Ishwara may bless your efforts make you worthy to be part of the Indian nation.

Mr. Rarichan Muppan writes to us as follows about the Tiyan movement on the West Coast:—

Of the Hindu population of Malabar, we are by far the predominant section, numbering six lakhs against three lakhs of Nairs and 57,000 of Brahmins (Malabar Brahmins and foreign Brahmins). Under the Tiyans are included also the Ezhuvans (which is only another name for the Tiyans in the Southern Taluqs). Under the liberty and equal opportunities afforded by the British Government we have risen to the surface. The Zamorin's College refused to admit our boys even in the F. A. Class. The Nairs and the Brahmins had thus a second grade College at Calicut but the Tiyans were deprived of this benefit. This drawback in the chief town of the District naturally kept them back in education compared with the other classes. After many years persuasion, the Basel German Missionaries took up our cause, and from the beginning of this year they have got permission to open F. A. Classes in the Mission School. You know all about it and the struggle that preceded it. We owe it all to the British Government, and we are grateful for it. We stand or fall by the Government. We are the working classes. There is no work too high or too low for the Tiyans. From the sweeper in the street to the Subordinate Judge or Deputy Collector is a long journey. The Moplah is loyal to the Government, but he looks further off and thinks of the Amir and the Sultan as more kindred to him. Not so the Tiyyas.

We are the one community that has the sense to mak the closest friendship with the Moplahs and the Christians and form a brotherhood with them. The loyalist meeting at Ponani is a proof of it. One of the members of our community is a member of the Working Committee of the premeir Moplah Sabha, at Ponani and has been lending his counsel. The Thangals would do nothing without his advice. The B. G. M. College is a proof that the Missionaries have identified themselves with our cause. Although our natural enemies, we have avoided all friction with the Nairs and the Brahmins who are jealous of our progress. Indeed we have won them over as far as possible and several of them have helped us substantially for our temple. We have had no place of worship. They would not allow us to go near their temples. We have built temples of our own—several in Travancore and one in Tellicherry. We are building one—a central one—at Calicut on a grand scale, to serve as a monument of our national emancipation. A number of devoted men have learned all the religious literature of the Brahmins and are able to perform all the religious rites hitherto considered the exclusive monopoly of the Brahmins. We have opened our temple to the Panchamas and the Mukuvans and all other low castes, and we are encouraging them in every way to give up drunkenness to be cleanly in habits and to educate their children. I have just selected a Panchama boy for admission in the B. G. M. School to be taught, at my expense, up to the Matriculation at the least. Without getting into collision with any one, we are trying to work out our own salvation.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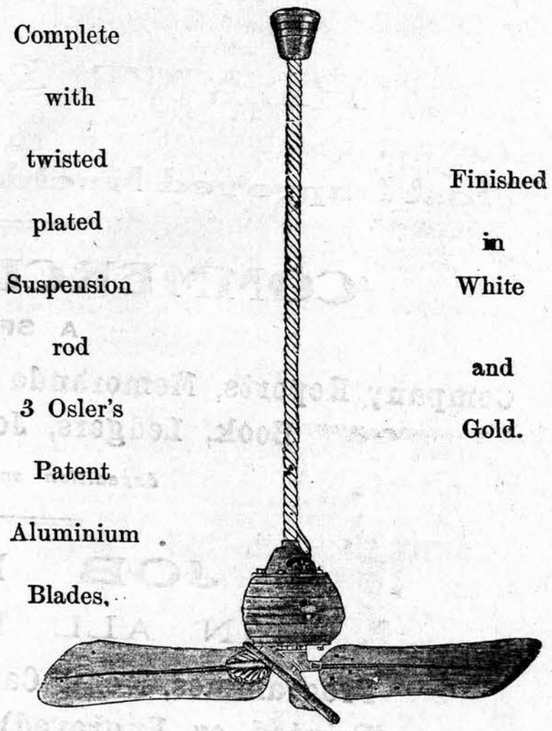

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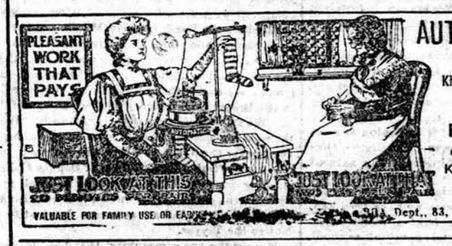


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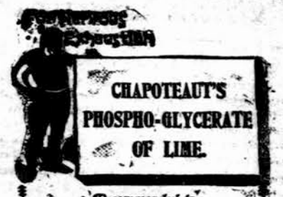


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